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PAUL R. SHIPMAN. Beltors.

## AGENTS. Mosely, Keene Smith, Richn Kanfiman,

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1862.

THE MARCH OF THE SECOND BRIGADE,-NOW movements of John Morgan in Kentucky, we are able to understand very clearly how he came to do what damage he did, how he came to do no more, and who it was that arrested him in his career of destruction.

When General Rosecrans ascertained that Morgan had started on another expedition into Kentucky, the General despatched a body of men to get into Morgan's rear, and selected Col. Harlan with his "light brigade" to come down the railroad to attack Morgan in front. General Rosecrans had previously found occasion officially to compliment Col. liarian for the display of military qualities, and he was no doubt influenced by this taste of the Colonel's quality in selecting him for the present important service. The result has fully vindicated the judgment of the General. The disposition of forces was excellent; and the accidental bursting of two engines on the road between Gallatin and Munfordville, causing an unavoidable delay of 36 hours all together, and for which one of the subordinate departments at Nashville if anybody and not either General Rosecrans or Col. Harlan is responsible, was all that prevented the capture or expulsion of Morgan before he had touched the railroad at any point. As it was, he was cut short in mid career, being forced to skedaddle precipitately, leaving the Rolling-Fork Bridge, the Salt-River Bridge, and

The manner in which Morgan was com pelled to do this reflects the highest credit on Col. Harlan and his gallant brigade. The brigade, as we learn from one of its members, oft the cars at Munfordville and took up the line of march from that point on the morning of the 28th. On the next morning at daylight it had reached Elizabethtown, a distance of 32 miles, and by 12 or 1 o'clock of the 29th it came up with Morgan, making 20 miles on that day by that honr.

At half-past 11 o'clock on the night of the 29th, Col. Harlan had ascertained that the long bridge over the Rolling Fork, near Lebanon but about equally distant from the bridge. Col. Harlan started at midnight and reached the Rolling Fork Bridge before daylight, much to the joy of the small garrison there. Thus was that bridge saved. Morgan went from Boston to Bardstown for the purpose of with-drawing attention from the Salt-River Bridge. But he soon found that he was closely observed, and that Col. Harlan's brigade would be on him if he attacked the garrison at Shep herdsville. Thus this bridge was also saved; and thus probably was Morgan frustrated in his long cherished scheme of making a dash

From the very moment that Col. Harlan's command struck Morgan he ceased his depredations upon the railroad and seemed only anxious to get away from the dashing brigade which so unexpectedly to him had checked him in his destructive work.

Extraordinary exertions were made by officers and men of the Second Brigade, regardless of personal case and comfort, to save the railroad. They did save an immense amount for the railroad and State, and to them are the people mainly indebted for the precipitate reeat of Morgan from the State.

So rapid were the marches of the Second Brigade that a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette said it certainly could not be

Harlan's INFARTRY but Stanley's Cavalry. The regiments composing that Brigade are 14th Ohio, Colonel Este; 10th Indiana, Colonel Carroll; 4th Kentncky, Colonel Croxton; and the 74th Indiana, Colonel Chapman. But it is due to the 13th Kentucky Infantry, Major Hobson, and the 12th Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Shanks (part of Colonel Hobson's force at Munfordsville), to say that they were with Colonel Harlan from the time he left Munfordsville, and they are entitled to a full share of the credit attached to the expediti We are told that the firing by Southwick's battery of Harlan's Brigade in the engagement referred to was splendid. That is said to be the best battery in the service. One of the results of these firing by that battery was ten dead horses found within a space of twenty feet square. We should not omit to say that part of the Second Brigade had already become famous for its deeds at Mill Spring and

Though the engagement between Harlan and Morgan can hardly be called a battle, as the main forces were not actually engaged, it was certainly a grand skirmish in which Morgan, with largely superior force and more artillery, refused to have a pitched battle bu ekedaddled in the magnificent style. But the results of the engagement are great and important. And the honor due to Col. Harlan and his noble brigade is proportionate. Nay, considering the difficulties enrmounted, and the energy displayed in surmounting them the honor is even greater than the service. We doubt that a just Government and a grateful

public will generously award the honor due We have often said that the New England people were the authors of all the political heresies which have carsed this country. Secondonism, the bitter effects of which we are now enduring, was broached in New England—so was Abolitionism, Mormonism Spiritnalism, Free-Loveism, Socialism, and the various other isms with which the community has been afflicted.—Phil. Eve. Journal You tell us that you have often said this Perhans you have said it so often that you half believe it. And perhaps it is really hal true. We suppose that most of the errors o thought in this country have originated i New England. Wherever the most thinking and the boldest thinking is done, there th errors and eccentricities of thought, as well as

Those persons, no matter what part they may claim to belong to, who are tryin to prepare the public mind for a reconstru tion of the Union leaving out New England are no better than other rebels.

loyal Editor begins to write despondingly about the result of the war, the coldness his patriotism does not congeal the ink in his

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1863

The leaders of the secession movement when they fired the Southern heart and proluced that volcanic burst which has convulsed he continent, did not consider that in process but few glimpses of the inner life of the Southern Confederacy, but what we do see and hear convinces us that rebellion will soon

of time the inflammable materials might be consumed, with no possibility of obtaining a resh supply to keep up the eruption. We have And melt in its own fire. while the exhausted, dispirited, and suffering

people must soon find the means to shake off the despotic military authority which has co erced and subjugated them. A gentleman writing from Charleston, the very cradle of he conspiracy, to the Bangor Whig, gives it as his opinion that a majority of the residents of that city would not mourn to see the old flag waving to the breeze over the town-Those who first gave impulse to the rebellion but are too old to defend it in arms, have generally retired to places of security in the interior and left the defence of the maritime cities to the nscripts and those leaders who have "set their lives upon a cast" and must "stand the hazard of the die." While desperation nerves the arms of those leaders, and they can control their men, there may continue to be some show of opposition, but, if the Federal arms can achieve one crushing victory before Richond to match that in Tennessee, the bubble will collapse and secession be a thing of the past, while the work of reconstructing the Union on its old basis will receive the cheerful co-operation of thousands upon thousands of the enfranchised citizens of the seceding States. The Union cause has an ally in this war which the rebels cannot resist, and that is the absolute state of want, bordering on famine, which oppresses the insurgent States. All the necessaries of life have been swept up by Confederate commissaries for the use of their armies, and the people have been left to suffer and subsist themselves as best they can. Though supplies might be taken from the interior districts to the commercial cities, which are beleaguered by the Federal lorces, there are no means of transportation; railroad cars, canal boats, wagons, and horses, have been impressed for the army service, and all the laborers are at work in es and upon fortifications. This state of affairs cannot long be endured; flour at thirty dollars a barrel, shoes at fitteen to twenty dollars a pair, and all kinds of provis-

unst soon compel the suffering people to rise

and demand the restoration of the former

'oppressiou" of the Federal Government,

which always covered the country with bless-

ings, benefits, smiling peace, and luxuriant

Those who write from the Confederacy, in be interests of the rebel government, may deny this extreme of suffering, but, from the best sources of information, we can have no doubt that it exists in frightful proportions The Charleston writer, to whom we have referred, prophesies, that, when the city falls into the power of the Federal Government, there will be such a different state of affairs there from what is generally anticipated as to surprise many outside of it and many in it. He says the leaders of secession are thoroughly killed off as far as future influence goes, and that such men as Robert Barnwell Rhett are completely detested even in South Carolina. government, but the power of the governoccupy and possess the territory; but, says he, once give as a chance, and the pressure of the peril off, the welkin will ring with joy at the downfall of the Confederate Government; but as long as the Confederate Government is the one which exercises exclusive power over us; as long as Virginia stands defiantly in front of tate to take the risk of openly espousing the given by General Andrew Johnson of the we know that wherever the Federal arms have advanced the Union cause has found advocates, until people's hearts became terrorized by the fear that onr armies would fall back again, and leave them to the terrible vengeance blessing. of the military despots whose will is law and the sword.

whose only arguments are the bayonet and If the men who are charged with the con duct of affairs at Washington, and especially hose who direct the movements of onr armies, would look at these plain facts without having their vision distracted by emancipe tion strabismus, there could be a glorious and speedy termination of the rebellion. Let the slavery question alone to take care of itself under the local laws which recognize it, and deal hearty, zealous, and effective blows at the vast insurrection, which has assumed hydra proportions. Unity of purpose will prove the Hercules to overcome it, and destroy its various heads by consuming fire. If our armies will devote themselves solely to the crushing ont of the rebellion, and the restoraion of the supremacy of the laws in the seeding States, the genius of our American intitutions will survive the shock it has re ceived, and we will soon be able to hail the advent of peace, with a reunited country, and a people, chastened by the errors of the past, nore closely knit in bonds of fraternity by

he necessities of mutual dependence and for We publish in the Journal of this morning a statement made on behalf of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company touching the refusal of that company to convey the U.S. mails after the 1st inst. We call the attention of the public to the statement It appears clear to us that in this matter the Post-Office Department has not dealt fairly either with the company or with the oublic. Concerning the action of the Departent toward the company the statement speaks for itself. As to the Department's special treatment of the public, we see from the statement that as early as the 28th of October last the Department was distinctly notified that i "make other arrangements forthwith for the transportation of the mails;" and yet, though arrangements with the company were not renewed, and though a period of more than two months has elapsed since this notification, no "other arrangements" have been made. Certainly here is a dereliction of duty to the public. It was plainly the duty of the Department either to make new arrangements with the company or to make other arrangements; but, though it has had mple time, it has done neither. What explanation the Department has to offer for its neglect we do not know. We should like to

know. And so would the public. Vicksburg Occupied by the Federal Army!

The Mississippi River Open! We learn through the medium of a tele graphic despatch, from Gen. U. S. Grant to the War Department, that the Jackson (Miss. Appeal admits the capture of Vicksburg by the Federal army under command of General Sherman. The report had already reached us through other channels, but in such questionable shape that we could not give it full

great conquest no less than ten thousand rebel prisoners have fallen into our hands, together with all the munitions of war and army stores necessary to the equipment and subsistence of

The Victory at Murfreesboro. Telegraphic connection between this city and Nashville was broken last night, but the

line commenced working again at half past twelve o'clock this afternoon, since which time a batch of despatches has been received ontaining intelligence as to the operations of the army at Murfreesboro.

Official information was received by Gen. Boyle confirmatory of the reported victory of the army of the Cumberland over the superior rebel force under Johnston and Bragg. All ecounts agree as to great results. It is now, no doubt, the design of the rebel commander occupy Tullahoma, and there await reinreements from Virginia, should Gen. Rosecrans delay his advance until rebel reinforce ments could be sent forward.

But their chance for receiving reinforceents from Virginia is exceedingly slim. A etter was received in this city this morning by Col. Pennebaker, from a reliable correspondent at Barboursville, Ky., from which we learn that Colonel Carter's expedition to East Tennessee has been crowned with success. It s not true, however, that he occupied Knoxville, or even attempted its capture; but, leaving Knoxville to the right, he cut the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, and that lessened the chances of sending reinforcements to the rebel army in Middle Tennessee from the Rappahannock.

The letter alluded to also states that Colonel Carter had had three or four fights on the route, in all of which he was victorious, capturing large supplies and paroling four or five hundred prisoners.

British statesmen are beginning to enertain more correct views of our international troubles, and we find that their speeches are more reasonable and intelligent. An address lelivered by E. A. Leatham, member of the mperial Parliament, to his constituents at Huddersfield, is a remarkable evidence of this, and a London correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, who reports it, says the two facts that such a speech has been made by a leading member of Parliament, and that the sentiments it contained were received with enhusiastic applause by a highly intelligent and espectable English andience, are significant, both of the real feeling of the English masses and of the changes which have taken place among English politicians themselves. Mr eatham regards it as certain "that unless the firm mind of the North would change and shrink from these sacrifices which were ncessary to ensure success, or unless Europe should interpose in order to break the blockons and clothing at corresponding prices, ade, the process which is now silently and surely going on must ultimately end in the omplete prostration and exhaustion of the South." He thought, therefore, that the reduction of the South was a mere question of time; of endurance upon the one hand and of perseverence upon the other. We find, also as another evidence of the change which has come over the English mind, that Mr. Spence, the great organ of the secession sympathizer: n Great Britain, has been defeated in his efforts to amend Mr. Cobden's resolutions before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. After protracted discussious on the propositions conerning commercial blockades, the capture of private property at sea, and other analogous subjects, that body endorsed Mr. Cobden's views by voting down Spence's substitute

nearly two to one. Mr. Leatham is right. Let the war be pros ented vigorously and wisely, and the end Rebellion, like Saturn, must destroy its own cannot fail to be glorious. But while we deal children in the hope to preserve power, but hard blows and make deep marks upon the eventually it will find some avenger who will rebellion, we must inflict them "more in sorcompensate the deluded people for all their row than in anger," and never forget that, misery. While some of the loyal presses of though the rebels have outraged and defied Inaction, was still safe. He and Morgan were of Union sentiment in the Sonth, this writer Constitution, we must compel them to return asserts that there is no want of love for the old to their duties by always holding up the adto the performance of their obligations as good citizens. The firm mind of the loyal people must not change or shrink from sacrifice which are necessary to ensure success, and then, in the language of Mr. Leatham, the process which is now silently and surely going on must ultimately end in the complete prostra the Federal army, so long will all men hesi- tion and exhaustion of the disloyal South The prostration must not be that of death, nor Union cause." We hear the same opinion the exhaustion that of helpless subjugation, but of such a character that restoration ondition of public feeling in Tonnessee, and will bring back brothers cruelly estranged, but brothers still, who can be cordially welcomed, when penitent, to the old ties, the old fraternity, the old Union, and the old common sharing of every individual and national

The National Intelligencer, referring to the scheme of foreign mediation and arbltration which is acquiring such favor with

the radicals, says: There are three ways in which it has been proposed to end the war.

One is "to conquer a peace" by military movements, conducted on military principles and directed against the military power of the insurgents. This way seems latterly to have allen into disrepute.

dlen into disrepute.

Another, and with some a favorite plan Another, and with some a favorite plan, proposed to conquer the insurgents by plying them with paper "proclamations of freedom," calling on the "loyal blacks" to desert the service of their 'rebel masters' and to flock to the banners of the Union. It is perhaps proper that those who were earliest and most confident in predicting the success of this plan should now be the first to discount its foreseen failure by invoking "foreign mediation" as the

allure by invoking "foreign mediation" as the hird and last resort for ending the war—by On all sides, as the New York Journal of Commerce says, we hear the Administration upporters proposing to accept foreign interation. What does this mean? Are the adicals desirous of adopting this method of having the Union declared at an end, and two governments acknowledged by foreign naions? It looks like it. Who are the men that want foreign governments to decide an Americau quarrel? Who are the men that propose to go back a century and ask Euope to decide on the existence of an American republic? Do they intend to submit to the drawing of a line across this continent by some nation that cannot even speak our lan guage? A radical paper proposes Switzerland as the arbitrator. The idea is ridiculous. The only man in Switzerland that knows the difference between Maine and South Carolina is French refugee, and he has shown by his published works a very muddled idea of the American system. It would be as sensible to propose the Sultan of Turkey or the King of the Cannibal Islands. Shall we open a balot-box in Neuchatel, and let the American States deposit their votes in it? How otherwise can we expect the Swiss Cantons to decide intelligibly whether Maryland shall go North or South, whether Kentucky shall be in the Union or out of it, whether the line of division shall be a latidudinal line north of the slave States, or a longitudinal line like the east side of New York, or the Connecticut river. For that they would draw a line some where is a matter of course, since the very arbitration would imply two existing powers, and the wiseacres of Europe would not boththemselves to hear a radical argument against slavery, or settle questions about who aused the division.

No, sirs; let Americans settle the American quarrel; at all events, do not imagine that the people of this country will be content to allow radical Administration to throw away the hope of the American Union by submissio to foreign mediation. If this Administration cannot save the Union, let them not destroy t. They cease to exist when the Union ceases exist. Let them step aside before they ome to such a suicidal determination, and allow American statesmen to attempt the salvation of the American Union on an American

One hundred and two rebel pris were brought to the city last evening by the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

The Federal Victory at Murfreesboro! The First Official Announcement! The Rebels Fled to Tullahoma!

We have by telegraph this morning the first official announcement of the great Federal victory at Murfreesboro. The War Department at Washington is informed by telegraph through Gen. Mitchell, that the battle, or series of battles, which opened on the 29th ult. and raged during the succeeding five days, resulted in a victory to the Federal arms, Gen. Rosecrans occupying Murfreesboro, the goal of his ambition

We also received despatches from Murfrees boro, as well as Nashville, last evening, which fully confirm the report made by General Mitchell to the War Department. A friend in whom we confide assures us that Bragg's army was retreating on Sunday morning in the direction of Tullahoma, and that our cavalry was in pursuit.

From the best information we can receive, the rebels commenced the evacuation of Murfreesboro at one o'clock on Sunday morning, and at noon on Sunday Gen. Rosecrans tool possession of the place. Before Murfreesbor had been formally occupied by our troop however, the cavalry force, under comman of Gen. Stanley, started in pursuit of the retreating rebels, and that which began as an orderly retreat, was changed to a complet

A large number of rebel prisoners have therefore been captured, together with vast quantities of arms and ammunition. Indeed we do not entertain a doubt that the victors over the superior rebel force has been complete Our telegraphic correspondent adds tha Gen. Rousseau was conspicuous in the fight of Saturday night, in which the tide of battle was turned against the foe, and, to use the writer's language, 'covered himself with

In his despatch to the War Department Gen Mitchell half expresses a fear that reinforce ment will be sent to Bragg's army from Vir ginia. The announcement that Col. Carter has succeeded in cutting off railroad conne tion between Middle Tennessee and Virginia inspires us with a hope that the rebels will fail in the attempt to reinforce Bragg from the army of the Rappahannock in time t save him from more serious embarrassme than he has yet experienced.

When we consider how many "saws e telegraph is daily running upon the peoole, we cannot help looking upon it as nothing ut a great saw-mill.

The Battles at Murfreesboro. List of the Killed and Wounded. Interesting Details of the Battles, We find the following special despatches in

BATTLE-FIELD ON STONE'S RIVER, NEAR MURFREESBORO, TENN., Jan. 2. Our losses have been serious. Since Wedne day morning they amount to about 4,000 killed and wounded, of which 600 were killed. Our loss of prisoners is several thousand, and the enemy on the first day captured about twenty-six guns and disabled six. We captured fon from them on Wednesday. The rebel loss stimated by themselves, was between 4,000 and 5,000 killed and wonnded, including Brig.-General Rains killed. Altogether we have captured about 1,000 prisoners from all the Southern States. Gen. Cheatham's Ad stant-General and sundry field officers wer

BATTLE-FIELD OF STONE'S RIVER, ) TENNESSEE, Jan. 3.
It rained hard all this day. Both ar ting we battered down a rebel house which ealed sharp shooters, and after short fight ing, drove the enemy out of cover from which they damaged us. Unless the enemy attack, Sunday will perhaps be quiet.
Up to this date our killed and wounded, in-

cluding skirmishing, amount to nearly 5,000. An neusual proportion of the wounds are severe. The killed are about one-fifth of the wounded. wounded.
The Murfreesboro Rebel Banner of yesterday Prisoners state that Generals Hard and Hanson were killed

eveloped into a bitter fight. Gen. Rousseau

worried by some rebels behind breastwork

sent Col. Beatty, of the 3d Ohio, with his reg-iment and the 88th Indiana, and they carried the works at the point of the bayonet, captur-ing many prisoners and holding the works. BOWLING GREEN, KY., Jan. 4. I returned last night to Nashville, from th battle-field at Murfreesboro', and, after a tedious ride on the cars, during which I was en gaged in writing out these despatches, I arrived late this evening at this place. I say left the field, but not, thank God, until I was

able to report a glorious success for the arms of the Union. The operations up to 1 o'clock yesterday had been conducted on a scale of unparalleled grandenr, almost equaling the sublimest military occurrences during the days of Napoleon. The battle of Wednesday dis-played in a most striking manner the valor of our troops, the earnestness of our officers, and ne genius of Gen. Rosecrans; but the resul the whole, seemed to be against us, and are was a general feeling of despondency throughout our army.

On Thursday there was little disposition manifested on either side to renew the battle

and this feeling continued until after the canonade of Friday morning, the result of whi nonade of Friday morning, the result of which did much to encourage and inspire our soldiers, and make them ready for the great event that took place in the afternoon of that day. Gen. Van Cleve's division, belonging to Gen. Crittenden's corps, had been thrown across Stone river on Thursday, in anticipation of an assanlt upon our left, similar to that upon our right on Wednesday, or for a purpose which perhaps it is not now prudent to intimate. It was posted upon a low eminence, almost overlooking Murfreesboro, and in this almost overlooking Murfreesboro, and in the

when no one anticipated a renewal of the battle, that the rebels advanced in overwhelm

ing force, under the command of Breckinridge who seems to have been all day in charge of the right wing of their army, and threw them selves with terrible impetuosity upon Van Cleve's division. This portion of our force was in command of Colonel Beatty, of the 19th Ohio, General Van Cleve having been wonnded on Wednesday. The assault of the wounded on wednesday. The assanlt of the enemy was speedily anuonneed to the rest of the army by a dreadful war of artillery and a deafening rattle of musketry. Everybody rushed iustantly to arms, and all seemed anxious to engage the enemy at once. For half an hour the gallant men of Van Cleve's division held their own against five times their numbers. half an hour the gallant men of Van Cleve's division held their own against five times their numbers, but finding it impossible to withstand one-third of the entire rebel army began to give ground. Two brigades slowly retired, the enemy following with great determination, until at length our men were pushed into the river, many of them dyeing the water with their blood. The third brigade stood its ground somewhat longer and Guert. tood its ground somewhat longer and fought possible, more obstinately; still they ere just on the point of giving way we egley's Division, which was near the ce Negley's Division, which was near the cente when the battle began, came rushing up t the rescue, with loud cheers. The soldiers advanced to the river side, de livered a few terrible volleys, which effects ally checked the rebel onset, and then plunge into the stream itself and waded across, a the foe. An adjacent hill, covered with wood was just upon the other side of the river, an upon ascending a tolerably steep bank, a feno was reached, which separated the woods from was reached, which separated the woods from the open ground through which the river runs. Here the rebels attempted to make a stand, and poured a leaden hail into our ranks as they clambered up the river bank; but the soldiers of the Union were no longer to be checked. They rushed up to the fence and hurled the enemy away from it at the point of the bayonet. The whole woods then resounded with the roar of battle, our men continuing to drive the enemy steadily before them. Colonels T. R. Stanley and Miller, commanding brigades, urged forward their men with dauntless courage, and drove the rebels entirely out of the woods and across some cornfields which lay just in front of the last strip of timber which separated our army from Murfreesboro. These parated our army from Murfreesboro. These rufields were literally covered with the rebel

a half, and nothing but the coming of night prevented the gallant Negley and his men from passing into Murfreesboro. I rode over the field at ten o'clock that night. Our forces held undisputed possession of the contested held undisputed possession of the contested ground. The slaughter of the enemy was terrible to contemplate. The woods by the river and cornfields, resonnded with the groans of the wounded and dying. At least two thou-sand of the enemy fell in this glorious affair, while onr own loss could not have exceeded five hundred. More than a thousand prison-ers were left in our hands. Several rebel flags were captured, and at least one battery of arWEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1863.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE ON ARBITRATION, The New York Tribnne, in the conclusion of recent article, says:

Should the insurgents propose to settle our differences by friendly and untrammeled arbitration, we would gladly see the overture met in a conciliatory spirit. True, we could not consent to submit our differences to any monarch who has evinced a disposition adverse monarch who has evinced a disposition adverse to the Union, and especially to one who has the strongest personal reason for wishing to prove republican institutions impracticable and a failure. On the other hand, the rebels would doubtless object to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia, because he has evinced decided partiality for the preservation of the Juion. We see no other resort so fair and easible as that we have already suggested—an increserved relerence of all our differences to the iutelligent, pure, and unambitious repub-lic of Switzerland, which has thus far betrayed no partialities, which has no selfish end to ad-vance, and which must naturally desire such a solution of our difficulties as will redound to he credit and perpetuity of republican insti-

We have already expressed our own opinion of the scheme of arbitration. We propose at present to let the Secretary of State express is opinion of the scheme. We make way for Mr. Seward. We leave him to answer the The Tribune, it will be observed, is, first, in

favor of arbitration, and, secondly, in favor of

switzerland as the arbitrator. Now it so hap-

ens that one of Mr. Seward's despatches to Mr ayton covers both of these points. The des atch to which we allude is dated June the 8th. 1861. We will here quote the body of the despatch. "We appreciate highly," says Mr. Seward, "the Emperor's assurance that he would nediate between the government and the inurgents, with a view to the maintenance and reservation of the Union, if such intervenion were deemed desirable by us; and that generous offer imposes a new obli gation upon us toward France, which we acknowledge with sincere pleasure. f mediation were at all admissible in this grave case, that of his Majesty would not be eclined. But the present paramount duty of he government is to save the integrity of the American Union. Absolute, self-sustaining independence is the first and most indispensable element of national existence. This is republican nation; all its domestic affairs must tional republican forms and upon constitutional republican principles. This is an American nation, and its internal affairs must not only be conducted with reference to its peculiar continental position, but by and through one of which can be departed from with safety in any emergency whatever; nor could it be departed from with the public consent, which rightfully regulates, through constitutionally onstituted popular anthorities, the entire ousiness of the government. I have set them forth in no invidious, nncharitable, or ungenerous spirit. I state them fairly and broadly, ecause I know the magnanimity of the Em peror of France, and I know that he can appreciate directness and candor in diplomacy. know, moreover, that he is a friend of the United States, and desires that they may continue one great and independent nation for-

ever. I know still further, that the principles I have thus stated will commend themselves to his own great wisdom. To invite or to accept mediation would be incompatible with these principles. When all this has been said, you will then further say to Mr. Thouvenel, or to the Emperor, that if any mediation were at all admissible it would be his own that we should seek or accept." All this was said of a friendly mediation. We leave the reader to imagine what would have been said of arbitration, if the French Emperor had been impudent enough to propose it, contingency of a voluntary submission on our part to the dismemberment and destruction of be country. Mr. Seward in this event would have felt that he could scarcely do justice to the subject. The Secretary might have been forced even to assume an attitude of speech ess indignation, like the profane ash-man when he suddenly discovered that his load of ashes had run out of the tail end of his cart, and discovered at the same moment that he

was expected by a "large and intelligent audience" to do some exceedingly tall swearing on the occasion. We may safely conclude that at any rate the proposition would have been rejected with numistakable marks not only of decision but of wounded self-respect. It would have been declined with diplomatic severity and scorn. It thus appears, if the approbation of the Administration is to be accounted by its own triends a piece of good fortune, that the Trib nne is nnfortunate alike in its advocacy of arbitration and in its selection of the arbitrator. The Administration not merely is committed on principle in the strongest possible terms even against friendly mediation, bu

has given to the French Emperor a sort of refusal of the office of intercessor if we should ever determine to seek or accent one. This at once rules out Switzerland in particular and arbitration in general. It leaves the for a zealous champion of the Admini And yet we are bound in candor to own that the Tribune has been repeatedly in the same position and has got out of it without budging an inch or a line. We hope that in this case at least the Administration will not relieve the Editor of the Tribune, as it has relieved him in so many other cases, by abandoning its own position and going over to his.

REFUGEE GEORGIANS .- Nine gentlemen, all esidents of Whitfield county, North Georgia, arrived in this city last evening, having fled from rebel oppression. They crossed the Tennessee river at a point near the mouth of the lliawassee, and from thence crossed the mountains luto Kentucky. They give a fearful ac count of the state of affairs in the South The reign of terror is complete, and they assure us that it is worth as much as a man's life to withhold his sympathies from the rebellion. The actual necessities of life are beyond the reach of families in ordinary circumstances, as the bill of current prices wil ndicate. These gentlemen inform us that pork is selling in Northern Georgia at thirty cents # lb. salt at \$1 75 # pound, coru at \$2 to \$3 + bushel, wheat at \$6 + bushel, sugar at 75 cents & th, shoes at \$10 per pair, and boots at \$75, eggs at \$1 P dozen, chickens \$1 each, and other articles in proportion. The scarcity of salt is so great that many persons make use of the dirt in their smoke-house which has been saturated with salt, extracting the saline matter from it, wherewith to care their meats. There is also great suffering in the rebel army, and the Augusta Chronicle asserted recently that a body of two thousand six hundred troops marched into Richmond without shoes. Commissions have been appointed in some districts to take an account of the amount of corn and other produce In the possession of the residents, who are not permitted in any case to hold more than is necessary for their subsistence until the next crop shall have matured, and, if a family should be found to be tinctured with loyalty to the Federal Government, all their means of subsistence is seized and confiscated. These refugees in their flight from rebel oppression traveled in the by-ways night and day, some times paying guides as much as thirty dollar

A recently arrived lady in New Orleans, the wife of an officer, speaking of the dreariness of the city and the pancity of entertainments, observed that in the evenings "the houses seemed as solitary as graveyards in which wives of officers were set monuments to late husbands.'

General Grant's most extraordinary and unwarrantable Order, expelling the "Jews as a class" from the lines of his army, is exciting universal condemnation. And instly The Order is worthy of universal condemns tion. It is atterly wrong and cruel. Mor over, it is altogether foolish. We cannot help believing, with a Cincinnati contemporary that in this matter "General Grant was imposed npon by malicious misrepresentations of ceived. "But he should, nevertheless," as our contemporary says, "have reflected that many of the ostracized had been for years resident. of Kentucky and Tennessee, had raised families there, and accumulated permanent property. To compel husband and father give up the comforts of home, leave prop erty, and seek a new habitation, and al for the bad conduct of some of his peculiar religion, is a wrong and cruelty which mllitary or civil despotism can alone be guilty of. That is individual wrong and uelty. The injustice and hardship of the Order toward the class are full as detestable A whole class of people are brought to mortification by a military decree, which, if it had any justification at all, should have been made o apply to individuals alone, and they the nilty parties. General Grant little knows the pain he has inflicted on thousands of sensi tive and honorable citizens by his sweeping Order." This is but too true. The injustice of the Order is so glaring, its cruelty is so mer-

iless, and its folly so perfect, that we hope

and believe the measure will be promptly

modified by the President. General Gran

would act wisely and manfully if he should modify it of his own motion. If it is true that misery loves company, s it probably is, we in the misery of a great war establishment can easily find company nongh. Our war establishment, even in its pres nt huge proportions, scarcely equals the peace stablishments of other firstrate powers. We think it a great thing, as a contemporary says, to maintain an army of a million men-as i -but when we look at the armies maintained by the Europeau nations in time of peace we shall see that we are by no means ubjected to heavier burdens than other nations. The peace establishment of Austria consists of 740,000 soldiers, and yet Austria e conducted and even adjusted in constitu- has a population only five millions larger than that of the United States, counting in all its provinces. Prussia maintains a still larger army in proportion to her population, having 720,000 soldiers in time of peace in a popula tion of 17,000,000. France, with a population American agencies alone. These are simple of 37,000,000, has a military peace establish lementary principles of administration, no ment of 630,000 men. The army of Russia is relatively the smallest, being but 850,000 in a population of 70,000,000. These European arursuits in times of peace, but professional soldiers, kept in constant equipment and preparation for service. They are so many thou sand men taken constantly from the produc tive labor and maintained by labor of the mainder of the people. When we consider how expensive are the civil governments of Europe; how large a portion of the results of productive Industry goes to support the arisocracies, the great church establishments, and the numerous non-producers of all classes: in Europe than in this country, it would seem that the popular burden borne here in time of war is actually less than that which the peo-

nle of the old countries endure constantly. It is so, although the expense of maintaining our armies is much greater than that of any of the armies of Enrope. If we could find means of protecting the treasury against the army of plunderers, we could stand up nn der the burdens of such a war as this, and armies, but a history of blunders, errors, and feel it no more than the people of Enrope feel disasters. "He never made war," says Tuthe burden of their peace establishments. rom Paris, published yesterday in our telegraphic columns, that the French Minister of eign Affairs had tendered his resignation to the Emperor, for the reason that the public voice of France demanded a change of the

foreign policy to which the Minister is committed, and that this change embraced among other things "the joining in a note to be signed also by England and Russia to the Confederate anthorities, on the ground that, as the rebellion had now continued nearly two years without success, the interests of humanity and civilization required them to lay down their arms. The report comes in a letter from what the New York Tribune affirms to be "a well-in formed source at Paris." "The writer adds," according to the despatch, "that after oppose ing these propositions the Emperor, apon further consideration, took a more favorable view of the policy indicated. The writer asserts in the strongest manner that, notwithstanding the nnexpected and surprising character of this information, it is strictly true. If true, it is important. If it isn't true i ought to be, and, with a few more victories Sherman, it will be. If it isn't the shadow of a coming event, it is at least the rustle of one

"Gare le corbeau was the motto of s midable Knlght," says the New York Evening Post, "armed cap-a-pie after the mediæval fashion. Look out for the eagle's talons is legible without being inscribed on the American escutcheon." We can hardly reckon this allusion to Brian de Bois-Guilbert as felicitous one, seeing that he assumed the shield which bore the motto Gare le corbem only to be unhorsed by the Disinherited Knight. The example is not adapted to heighten the terrors of the American device We much prefer to have the warning of the eagle backed simply by his own strength and

The despatches of yesterday evening ntain the President's reasons for signing the bill admitting Western Virginia into the Union. Look at them! Bad as the measur is, the reasons for it are worse. Mr. Lincoln seems to have lost even a decent respect for appearances. Courage patriots! Hereafter it will be the crowning glory of our country that she survived not merely the assault of this rebellion but the support of this Administration and of another just as bad. A glory nnequalled and unique awaits us. God grant that it will not have to wait for us long.

Advices from Havana state that the French iron-clad frigate La Normandie had arrived from Vera Cruz en route for Martinique, to wait orders. During her stay at Vera Cruz she lost 350 of her crew of 650 men by yellow fever, including her commander.

President Lincoln's reasons for signing the bill admitting Western Virginia into the Union warn at follows: First—It was the correct policy of the Ad

ministration to secure as much free territor as possible and with as little trouble. Second—That as the Wheeling Legislatur had been recognized by Congress as the Le-gislature of the State of Virginia, that body had the authority to adopt measures looking to the division of the State; that the respon-sibility did not lie with those who did not vote against it, namely, the inhabitants of the Eastern section of the State.

Third—And the principle that he was bound to take care of his friends. The opinions of the President were in writing, and were read in the cabinet meeting. One half of the cabinet were opposed to the measure.

We have some more particulars of the figh between Sullivan and Forrest. It seems the rout of Forrest was complete. At one time he was taken prisoner, but owing to his shabby dress he was taken for a subordinate officer, and, not being closely watched, escaped.

Among the officers taken are Colonel Robt.

McGee, Major Leay, Major Strange, Captain

Boss, Captain J. W. Johnson, Lleutenants J.

W. Dunbar, J. W. Townsend, John Pace, W. I. Simpson, J. W. Anthony, and some si

rebels were dressed in Federal uniform and their real character was not discover till they were within pistol shot and had cor menced firing on the train.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863.

salf the record of the war thus far on on de is not as bright as it might have been and as it would have been if the men in an hority had possessed greater abilities with oftier patriotism, it is nevertheless a record of which, under the circumstances, we need not e ashamed. Indeed, it appears to us to be nder the circumstances, a very creditable cord. With as good a civil record the war might have been at an end. Our little army of some 18,000 men, as an intelligent contem porary says, has expanded to a well-organized and splendidly appointed force of nearly 300,000, soon to number a million. Our navy from 42 vessels in commission and 76 all told, with 1,783 guns, has grown to a force, affoat or near completion, of 427 vessels of war, carrying 3,268 guns. No nation has ever had so rust a military and naval armament, viewed in its special adaptation to our national puroses, and including powerful elements both of attack and defence unknown to earlier warfare. The vast sums necessary to raise, organize, equip, and maintain this immense force have been raised without borrowing a dollar rom foreign nations. Nor are the actual achievements of the war wholly unworthy of these gigantic preparations. Nearly three thouand miles of sea coast, from Norfolk to New Orleans and Galveston, all belonging to the nsurgent region at the opening of the war, have been reclaimed to the Union, and we now hold them fast under the guns of our navy, or else garrisoned and governed by our ilitary force. The Mississippi, the main artery of the great central valley of the Union. with its principal tributaries, embracing many honsands of miles of inland navigation, once in the possession of the rebels from Cairo to Orleans, has been restored to national control. New Orleans, by far the most opulent and imortant commercial city of the rebellion, with Vicksburg, Memphia, Nashville, Norfolk, and imerous cities of inferior rank, have been ecovered to the Union. And foreign nations, whatever secret enmity they may indulge have been compelled to observe a guarded and espectful tone by the development of a power which has astonished them as it has our

Meanwhile, not a city or a river can the rebs point to as a conquest of the war. Not a reas is now in their possession which was not seized when disarmed or inadequately defended in the first surprise of the rebellion. They have lost many and gained not one. At raids, and surprises, and burning nnarmed erchant ships, they have had some success. ut such transient and nniruitful advantages are far from establishing their claim to be a ation, and present a marked contrast to the steady, though slow, advanced and permanent occupation of the Union forces.

We have sustained, it is true, a few very serious defeats in the battle-field, but wars, not even Napoleon's, were ever a sehave had Mill Spring, Fort Donelson, New Madrid, Pea Ridge, Shiloh, Inka, Corinth, Boston Mountain, Antietam, Murfreesboro and Vicksburg; but, as a completer offset, the epressible valor of our troops, who are more ined and effective now than ever before. Great military abilities cannot be improvised. They are the work of time. They spring gradually from the exigencies of cirastances. Enrope for centuries has been engaged in war, and you may number the names its really great generals on the finger ends. How many has England had besides Welington; how many France besides Bonaparte; how many Italy, Austria Russia? What in. deed, has been the history of all comprehensive campaigns, of all vast movements o renne, "who never made mistakes;" and that thing, however, we may say. have made great mistakes is to say only that

In spite, therefore, of errors and failuresof errors in plans and of failures in execution -we believe that the martial record of the ously with that of any other nation, ancier or modern, beginning under the same em barrassments, and coadneted by a similar in experience. Would to God that record had been still brighter and better! Yet, we repeat, with as good a civil record during the same period, the war might have been ended. With a civil record altogether free from the taint of faction and of fanaticism, our military record would have been unspotted. It is to be hoped that these things ere long will be ordered differently. Meanwhile, the military record of the past, unsatisfactory as it is in many re spects, neither excites humiliation nor en ourages despair. It rather excites pride and

DONE WITHOUT TRYING-A YANKER PROPES-OR ASTRIDE OF AN TRISH BULL.-A great nany persons have tried with various success instice to that sort of pinch which the radicals denominate a "military necessity." but we have just heard of a chap that has done it perfectly without trying. Judge Joel Parker, as some of our readers may know, is through the columns of the Boston Post addressing series of trenchant letters on the Proclama tion to Dr. Leonard Bacun, a somewhat famous polemic of New England. In the conrse of the last of the series we have seen, Judge makes this citation: Professor Patterson, of Dartmonth College

in a recent speech, accepting a Congressional nomination, pledged himself "to support, naconditionally," "every military necessity to which the constituted authorities may deem it proper to resort, to crush the rebellion." The idea of resorting to a necessity is liresistible. Perhaps the language contains nothing richer. As applied to the kind of "necessity" which the radicals call "military," the idea is certainly one of unexampled felicity. But as we cannot improve on the comments of Judge Parker himself, we will give them. That," says the: Judge, proceeding after the citation, "expresses the character of the thing lerstands it perfictly. The military necessity to proclaim the emancipation of all the slaves is not one which the rebellion and the progress of the war have thrust npon the Government, requiring the measure for public safety but it is, emphatically, a necessity to which the constituted author ities have deemed it proper to nort It is not a necessity which has pressed itself upon them, but one which they have ought out, and are endeavoring to press into heir service. It is, literally, a necessity which knows no law." This is the first time, per naps, in which a 'necessity' has been drafted to service, but we read of those who, ln other times, 'have so aght out many inventions,'

It is no lon ger doubtful that we have won great and brill iant victory at Murfreesboro. It is a glorious cortainty. And there seems to be little or no room for reasonable doubt that licksburg has fa ten. If Vicksburg has not fallen, its fall is 1tt all events a mere question of hours. But we do not doubt that it has actually fallen. These are inspiring facts. They fill as with a sad but deep and lofty joy. They span the gloom of the bour with the rainbox of hope. Let us trust, that, glorious as these victories are, they will prove the harbingers of victories even more glorious ln the near future, and thus the harbingers of thrice-glorions peace.

An Iowa paper boasts that a family of father and seven sons all voted a certain cket in the late election. If the family had een a patriotic one, the sons wouldn't all have seen at home to vote.

Undoubtedly Rosecrans and Sherman re two of the most brilliant warriors in onr army. They both have a good deal of the true Napoleonic fire. And neither of them is at all chary in applying what he has to the enemy.

Not withtanding the assurances hereto re received to the effect that Captain J. M. Huston, of the Louisville Legion, and Lieut. Todd, were unharmed in the battles before Mnrfreesboro, we received the painful intelligence by telegraph last night that the bodies of both of these gallant officers had been received within the Federal lines yesterday.

NUMBER

We find the following despatch in the rrespondence just laid before Congress by the Department of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 9, 1862. Sia: Mr. Steart, in a very courteous man-ner, verbally expressed to me the opinion of her Majesty's Government that Major-General Butler's order concerning the females in New Orleans who gave offence to the Union sol-

diers was an improper one in respect to the expressions employed in it, whatever constructions might be placed npon them, and their hope, therefore, that it might be dis-I answered him that we must ask his Government, in reading that proclamation, to adopt a rule of construction which the British nation had elevated to the dignity of a principle, and made it the motto of their national arms: "Homi soit qui mal y pense." That it was not nutil a gross construction of the order was brought to the knowledge of this Government that we saw that the proclamation contained un double entendre. That gross meaning the Government of course rejected, and it regretted that in the haste of composition a phraseology which could be mistaken or perverted had been used. I was happy, however, to inform him that all sensibility about the order seemed to have passed away, and no complaints were now heard of an impropriety of conduct on the part of ladies of New Orleans. I explained also to Mr. Sinart the ground of the sensibility of our army to female disconrtesy. Our soldiers are mainly young American citizens of education and respectability. Chivalrous respect for the sen is a national sentiment. Hitherto it has been met by gentle and respectful courtesy by those to whom the homage is so properly paid. It has not been expected that disloyalty to the common Government of both parties would be regarded as a plea for a change of national manners. Happily all classes of citizens easily learn to meet the changes which this nuhappy civil war brings upon us.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, E. 4, &c., &c., &c. I answered him that we must ask his Gov-

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, E. q., &c., &c., &c., We do not propose to di cuss the merits of

this explanation, but w cannot forbear to notice its jocularity, which we account unfortunate for more reasons than one. We will give but one. The Secretary says he verbally told Mr. Stnart that we must ask his Government, in reading General Butler's Order, to ish nation had elevated to the dignity of a winciple, and made it the motto of their national arms: 'Honi soit qui mal y pense,' Now, as it is exceedingly doubtful whether the British nation or any other nation ever elevated "a rule of construction" to the dignity of "a principle," or whether it could if it want ed to, and particularly as it is certain that the sentence in question is not the "motto" of the 'national arms' of Great Britain but merely of the Order of the Garter, that Mr. Stuart knew this although Mr. Seward evidently didn't know it, and that Mr. Stuart kept dark and left Mr. Seward in the dark long enough at least to allow him to incorporate his blunde into an official note, we need hardly say that the joke, whatever it may be and wherever it may be, is very clearly not on our side, though Mr. Seward nuquestionably intended that i should be. We fear it rests with the malicions Stuart! It certainly is not with the Secretary of State or with his country. And the least that can be said of jokes under such circumstances is that " those that are not for us are against us."

For this reason if for no other we venture to prononnce the jocularity of the despatch unfortunate. Perhaps we should have pronounced the same decision if the joke had been a successful one. But we forbear to enter into the wide field that opens here. One jocularity into diplomacy, it is tolerably clean that the Secretary of State is not the diploma-tist to introduce it with success. The Presilent would have done it better. As Charles Lamb said of Coleridge's preaching, the Presdent wouldn't have done anything else!

We are allowed to publish the following attrictic letter from the Hon. John H. Mc-Henry to his son, Col. John H. McHenry, Jr., of the Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers, upon nearing of his dismissal from the army:

OWENSBORO, KY., Dec. 11, 1862. My DEAA SON: I see a letter, written to the Commercial yesterday, says you are dismissed from the service on account of your negro order. I hope it is not so, but fear it is true. You are not disgraced by it. By following a different conres you would have been amenable to the laws of your own State, and liable to confinement in the penitentiary. Sec. 5th, art. v, chap. 93 of the Revised Statutes of Kentucky, says: "If any free person shall be convicted of the offence of knowingly concealing a stolen slave, or a slave entired from the service of his master or owner, or of harboring a runaway slave with the intention of preventing the owner from obtaining possession of such runaway, he shall be confined in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than twenty years."

Here would have been a disgrace indeed, in comparison with which a dismissal from the

ere would have been a disgrace inused, in comparison with which a dismissal from the service would have been an honor. Now your order was made in Kentucky—a loyal State, where the above law is in full force—with no exception made in favor of the President of the United States or any of his subordinates, and I am decidedly of the opinion that any Colonal or other commanding officer in Ken-Colonel or other commanding office tucky who would suffer runaway harbored in his regiment, would be liable to be convicted and punished under the statute, and a refusal to deliver a fugitive slave known to se in the regiment would be evidence of "har-vering".

you going to do? Join the Confederate army? By no means. Come home. A private station is now a pest of honor. You will be station is now a post of bonor. You will be welcomed with gratitude for what you have one, and sympathy for what you have suffered, and will, I sincerely believe, command the respect of every loyal man in Kentucky. Prove to the world that you have acted on principle, as I know you have, and all will be well. I believe it is Can be who has some beautiful lines amplicable to your cases. vell. I believe it is Cam by who had beautiful lines applicable to your case—

Desert not your country in this her hour eril. The President is not the country. ne time I thought him an honest man

war vigorously for the restoration of the stitution as it was, and for the preservation the Union, with all the rights of the S gnaranteed to them, as by the Constitution

ever we had one a majority agai the Senate, which could not have come in his time, and he entirely for evil. But the South rebelled cause the power had departed from the first or ruin was their motto, and ruined both sides. May God in his give them and bring them back to a ght. We of the Border States are truly in a

will trust in God to strengthen us and from all harm.

And now, my dear son, with one innction I will close this letter, the last I shall ever indice to the Colonel of the 17th Reglment Kentucky Volunteers. despair. Never give up your country, turn traitor or rebel. Those now in positions. not your country. Their rule will be a May God bless you and save von and

## WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1863

ne message of Governor Robinson. We have room now to bestow only a word upon this Kentucky in this unequalled public juncture. Moreover, it is drawn up with singular force, dignity, and eloquence. It is worthy of the stitutional in principle, and wise in policy, it is a message of which every Kentuckian has reason to be proud. We make no doubt that its recommendations will be carried out by the Legislature with promptitude and heartiness. Certainly they should be. We have heretofore reviewed that por-

the Congressional Committee on the Conduct ot the War which related to the failure of the authorities in Washington to co-operate with the government has but little room to spare his advance movement from Warrenton to In its means of transportation. redericksburg. This delinquency, by which my of the Potomac, as it enabled Jackson to ties, he never fails to extend all the aid in his was to attack Lee and Jackson in detail and in their power. thus obtain easy victories over both. We have said, too, that another chapter remained selves to-day and to-morrow in contributions o be written which would cover the preparations made by Burnside to retrieve these dis-In ascertaining them we shall again avail onrselves of the report of the Congressional Com om which we are all free to make onr own deductions as it has been reported without any comments on the part of the Comoon train started, and owing to these lelays the bridges did not reach their destina-

le. Finding that the rebels had been ensbled to concentrate in such force as to render it perilous to cross the river except by a number of bridges, six were built. The first intention was to cross at Snicker's Neck, some twelve miles below the city, but this was subequently abandoned and a demonstra ade in that direction to draw down there as arge a rebel force as possible, and weaken ir defences in front. About the same time the whole army was taken across and two efforts made to storm the enemy's works however; we were repulsed; though we held a portion of the battle-gound, our extreme advance was driven back. rebels had cut a road in the rear of their works on the heights out of the city, which nnected the two wings of their army, and ntry of our troops could not accomplish it, our men lay on their arms all night. Burnside intended to send the 9th army corps, under General Sumner, the next morning, to form a column of attack by regiments, hoping force the batteries in front, and, by going kly with and upon the rebels into their next line, to prevent any very destructive fire pon us. This order of attack was actually ormed, but, just as the column was about to advance, General Sumner rode to the Comr-in-Chief and boped he would design from the attack, as no general officer approved it and he thought it would prove disastrous to the army. Well may General Burnside never it was possible, caused him to hesitate. Keeping the attacking column ready consulted with the division and corps commanders, who unanimously voted against the attack. This decided him to relinquish his plan as contemplated, for the of his officers, General Burnside believed at the time that the rebel works could be carried. His next intention was to withdraw the army to the north bank of the river, except enough and then the order was given to withdraw the whole force, and this was successfully accomplished. The only alternative which bave been to cross at Snicker's Neck, but weighed it deliberately and supposed maker stick to his last. that the attack opposite the city would more decisive, and that, if he succeeded in defeating the rebels there, he could break up the whole of their army, a result which he thought he most desirable thing, not second even to the taking of Richmond; for if their army were broken up, though they might defend their capital for a while, they could not make any protracted defence there. The country herefore is to decide whether General Burnside committed an error of judgment. We do not think he did But we are to recollect that Gen. B. reached

the Rappahannock with his command on the 19th November and that the pontoons did not crive there until the next week, and that nearly a month elapsed before the final preparations were completed for the advance move-ment in the middle of December. Why all this delay? for it was the parent of the subsequent disasters. Who was responsible for ling the pontoons to Falmouth? Gen. B. says he understood that Gen. Halleck was to give the necessary orders and the officers receiving the orders were responsible for the arrival of the pontoons. Here then we have two points at which to fix responsibility. On 9th November Gen. Burnside sent a special message to Washington with his plan part of which was that pontoons and commis-sary stores should be at Fredericksburg when reached there on the 19th, but, when or, the 14th he telegraphed to Washington "uncasy in reference to the pontoons," he found that Gen. Woodbury and Major Spaulding were up to that time totally ignorant of his having made a requisition for them! To whom did the special memenger communicate Burnside's despatch, and who from the 9th to the 14th neglected to carry out the General's wishes? Again: when Gen. Halleck did eventually give the orders, to whom were they given and who were responsible for their execution? The Committee of Congress failed to ask these questions, or, if they did, we have not seen the newers in any of the published reports of their proceedings. General Burnside says he expected that all the parts of his plan "which re to be executed in Washington would be attended to by the officers at that place under the direction of the different departments to which those parts of the plan appertained." moving his new command from Warrenon to Fredericksburg, that he must be ubiquious and personally superintend the farnishing of supplies at Washington. What then nust have been his surprise when Gen. Meigs sold him distinctly that he had sover seen his plan of aperations until Burnside himself ex-plained it to him! There is no more difficulin placing the hand of justice upon the ause of all this failure than there would be in stituting a few inquiries such as we have sugsted. Let us have them propounded, and wherever the delinquency is found to rest, whether upon Gen. Halleck or the special meaninger or any officer of intermediate

SANGARY WORK .- The government aurities are doing all in their power for the support and comfort of the army, but the sol-diers would be in great distress for many of the necessities incident to camp life but for the

untiring labors of the various Sanitary agen-Dr. J. S. Newberry, the United States Sanitary Secretary for the Western Department, and the Kentneky branch of the National Sanitary Association have made herculean efforts, since the battles at Murfreesboro to hurry forward supplies upon the most liberal scale. Large stores of sanitary goods have been forwarded to Vicksburg by Dr. Newberry. But the Sanitary agencies are not content with these efforts. They have determined to charter a steamboat in order that their philanthropic desires shall not be as much restricted as they have been when the Sanitary Commissioners have had to lean upon others for tion of General Burnside's testimony before means of transportation. They have no canse of complaint on this subject, because all possi ble facilities have been granted to them. But

To Dr. Meylert, the Medical Purveyor for the order for pontoons and commissary stores | this Department, the Sanitary Commission are to be collected on the Rappahannock remained under many obligations. While he is one of unexecuted for seventeen days, was fatal to the best and most efficient of all the authorities the plans of the General commanding the Ar- in the faithful performance of his official dudude the watch kept over him on the Upper power to the Sanitary agencies. To this aid Rappahannock and reach Lee with his whole on the part of Dr. Meylert the suffering soldiers are constantly indebted for sanitary assistance, Richmond; whereas, the original intention | The Quartermasters, too, give all the facilities

The people of Kentucky should exert them for the sustenance, comfort, and general wel-fare of their noble sons who were in the battles of Mnrfreesboro, and who, if possible, added to the martial renown of the Commonwealth. Everything that can be done to prevent any avoidable suffering among the soldiers in the army of General Rosecrans should be promptly and liberally done. All the loyal States are liberally ponring forth their treasures for these objects, and Kentneky must be no laggard in works of this kind. Let the Sanitary rooms er; on the 9th he made ont his plan of on Fifth street rejoice to-day and to-morrow in the abundance that the people of Kentucky eneral Halleck, and on the same day sent a cau contribute to the sacred mission to the pocial messenger to Washington to have the battle-field of Murfreesboro. Let us send supharves at Acquia Creek repaired, and to pro. plies on such a scale that we may make ide a pontoou train large enough to span the every needy soldier of Kentneky rejoice, nnock twice; on the 14th, uneasy at not only that his own wants are attended the delay, he telegraphed to Washington, and to, but that he has abundance to divide found that then, for the first time, the autacky in the fierce struggle, shoulder to shoulder, and showed the blessed fruits of unity. Nor must the Twenty-second Kention until the 23d, though he was there on the tacky Regiment at Vicksburg be forgotten in these affectionate distributions of the people of Kentucky. They need to be remembered, and their comforts must not be neglected. They have heretofore served faithfully and valuantly in regions almost inaccessible to sanitary stores, but the sanitary agencies in this c'ty can easily forward to these brave and faithful men all that may be contributed for them. From the midst of our comparative ease and abundance let us be active and generous and just to these toiling and enduring

> the recognition of these duties and abundant in their performance. Contributions in money, clothing, bedclothes, fruits, liquors, cordials, vegetables and food of various kinds will be highly acceptable to the Sanitary Commission, and th abers of that body will promptly send forward all the means that may be contribu ted for mitigating or alleviating the suffering: that belong to the life of a soldier. What is

hampions of the nation. Let us be swift in

done under this appeal must be done quickly. Judge Parker, in his last letter to Dr Bacon, thus winds up his clerical adversary: By way of illustrating your own views, and the difference between you and Dr. Chaever By way of illustrating your own views, and the difference between yon and Dr. Cheever,— who I understand would have the prociamation denounce slavery in good round terms, as well as exterminate it,—you refer to the power of the Mayor of New York, under the city charter, and acts of the Legislature, to blow up buildings in order to prevent the spreading of fire. Now suppose Mayor Opdyke, during the time that a fire is raging, should order a few buildings to be blown up to check it; and should further order, that, as soon as the fire was subdued a few sonares more should be blown up, by way of preventing the possible breaking out of another fire, at some indefin-ite time afterwards. Do you not think that the neopla would "blow him up?"

give your "common sense" the credit of I give your "common sense" the credit of perceiving, by this time, that you have been talking very oracularly about matters respecting which you are profoundly ignorant; and that you have therenpou made an exhibition of yourself according to the general rule in such cases made and provided.

Dr. Bacon is an able man, and a practised

controversialist, and, besides, he loves contro ident had told him to be in no haste to versy with a love exceeding the bounds of make the attack, as all needtul support would be Christian propriety; but, notwithstanding all given, and the Army of the Potomac must not this, we venture to say that he feels he has be imperilled. While yielding to the advice enough and too much of the controversy with Judge Parker. The sphere doesn't snit the reverend polemic. He is beyond his knowledge. He is struggling in an element where to the north bank of the river, except enough in he doesn't know bottom when he touches to hold the town and the tetes du ponts; but subsequently this was deemed impracticable, him right! We do not expect that he will cry peccavi, he is too old a sinner for that, but we do expect that he will never again have the temerity to enter the lists of the bar in his Burnside could have adopted would white cravat and challenge the whole profession to combat at outrance. Let the shoe

The intelligence in regard to the fear ful battle at Murfreesboro seems to be very meagre, but the Union victory is decisive. We have routed the rebel forces from their strong position, driving them back many miles, but we fear there is reason to apprehend that we have not succeeded in winning all the important fruits that are usually supposed to belong to a signal victory. According to the accounts the rebels succeeded in getting off all theli guns and nearly their whole property of every description, and, although Gen. Rosecrans ha no donbt pursued them with all the energy possible under the circumstances, it seem nighty probable that they have got within their powerful works at Tullahoma, from which we can hardly expect to dislodge them without another most bloody conflict.

Still the rebel authorities at Richmond, correctly represented by the telegraphic depatches, appear to think that our victory at Murfreesboro secures to us the whole of East Tennessee, and we earnestly hope that the fact may turn ont to be so. We trust that Burnside, upon the Rappahannock, will keep the ebels in his immediate front in such alarm for Richmond that they will not venture into Tennessee to the support of Bragg.

We learn by letter from Lebanon that . Huddleton, formerly of Colonel Wolford's cavalry, was surprised at his home on the night of the 1st inst. by the notorions Champ Ferguson and his band and killed. The gallant Captain had no other means of defence than his trusty rifle, and, when called upon to snrrender, determined to sell his life dearly. He accordingly seized his gun, and went up stairs, with the determination of fighting to the last, Volley after volley was fired at the house, and

accordingly seized his gun, and weut up stairs, with the determination of fighting to the last. Volley after volley was fired at the house, and he was finally shot and mortally wounded. Subsequently Champ Ferguson ordered the body to be brought ont by Capt. H.'s brotherie in-law, after which the miscreant Ferguson fired three balls into the lifeless form of one whom he had never dared to face in open combat.

A Good Example.—We learn by letter from Nashville that Gen. Rosecrans has issued an order to the effect that "the resignation of Second Licutemant Clark, of the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, having been twice tendered when the regiment was on the eve of marching in the face of the enemy, is accepted for the benefit of the service. The sum of \$90 is stopped against his pay by sentence of a court-martial for absence without leave.

When the clock reases to striks twelve to-night, the year 1862 will have gone to keep company with its predecessors.

Phil. Evening Journal, Dec. 31.

How was it whan your clock began to strike twelve? Are your Philiadelphia clocks so adjusted that they begin striking for midgight.

as much like the old article as green-backs are like gold.—Democrat.

Green-backs are two-thirds as good as gold. wish that "what passes for honesty in these times" came bulf as near in value the old-fashioned article of that name.

There will be thirteen Editors in the next Wisconsin Legislature. We shouldn't be surprised if they were to get a bill through that body requiring every Wisconsin citizen to take a Wisconsin newspaper. Our local editor said lately that one of ne paymasters had "squandered an almost

abulous amount" of the public money. We wish it were "fabulous." The proclamation tells us that the no groes in all the rebel States are now free. Bu

The news from Vickshurg is one day later. The rebels concentrated all their forces from Grenada, Jackson, and along the line of road, amounting to 65,000, at Vicksburg. This overwhelming force attacked Sherman on Monday and forced him to fall buck to the first line of rebel entrenchments. The fortifications extend back from the city — miles, and Sherman's forces had fought their way to CAIRO, Jan. cations extend back from the city — miles, and Sherman's forces had fought their way to within two inites of the city when attacked by this superior force.

The fighting on Monday is represented as desperate in the extreme. The batteries and fortifications were taken and retaken, whole regiments and even brigades fighting hand to hand over guns and for the possession of the defences. The 4th Iowa lost 600 in killed, and missing. Gen. llovey with

defences. The 4th Iowa lost 600 in killed, wounded, and missing. Gen. Hovey with 1,500 men was sent to execute a special order, but had not been heard from. Fears are entertained for his safety.

Nothing has been heard from below, not some heard from below, not heard from below, not heard from below. an we learn that the gunboats have take

ny part in the action.
It is reported that rebel steamers are crossing from the Louisiana shore to Vicksburg vith reinforcements.
At last accounts Holmes was marching nat direction. It is not improbable has arrived.

Gen. M. L. Smith was wounded in the

Gen. M. L. Smith was wounded in the breast.

There was fighting Tuesday morning after Sherman had fallen back, but it was thought he could maintain his position until reinforced. The report that he had been reinforced by Grant is incorrect. Gen. Joe Johnson is in command at Vicksburg.

It is reported that Gen. Gorman is evacuating Helena with the intention of occupying Napoleon.

Sherman's loss is estimated at from 4,000 to 000. Grant's army is yet at Holly Springs. grange. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7.
The Wheeling Intelligencer of yesterday
says a report was brought that the rebels attacked our forces under Colonel Washbirn at
Moorefield on Saturday. The fighting continued during Saturday and Sunday. On
Saturday night Colonel Mulligan with his
brigade left Tow Creek for Moorefield, reaching there an Sunday evening. ng there on Sunday evening.

It was reported that we had driven the rebels our miles and were still pursuing them. The rebels are commanded by Colonels Imboden

There was considerable excitement at New Creek on Sunday night in consequence of a report brought that a wagon train had been pursued from Petersburg by a large body of rebel cavalry.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 6. The wrecking vessel Relief has arrived here. The captain reports that the missing boat from the Rhode Island, sent to rescue the balance of the crew of the Monltor, was picked up on the 3d on Hatteras Shoals. Seven men belonging to the Rhode Island were taken into Hatters and Latters. The Montaule passed Hatters. teras Inlet safe. The Montauk passed Hatteras Inlet on the 3d. Nothing has been heard from the balance of the Monitor's crew.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

A special despatch says to-day's Richmond papers contain official despatches from Bragg, in which he acknowledges that he found our forces too strong for him, and was compelled of fall back to Tullahoma.

Press despatches

forces too strong for him, and was compelled to fall back to Tullahoma.

Press despatches to the Richmond papers say that they lost very heavily.

The bill for letters of marque and reprisal against rebels, which was referred to-day, will probably pass after being amended so as to include foreign enemies as well as domestic.

Richmond papers, received by Gen. Dix at Fortress Monroe this day, admit the defeat sustained by Bragg at Marfreesboro', and lament that the Yankees would now obtain possession of East Tennessee, from which an army of 200,000 could not drive them.

The National Republican states that Connt Meian, who was accused by Gen. Butler of

Mejan, who was accused by Gen. Butler of having acted as banker to Jeff Davis, has been dismissed by M. Mercier, French Minister, after an examination of the record of Mejan's accounts, without any other action on the part of our Government except the presentation of the case. tion of the case.

It is likely that the amount of legal tender

notes agreed on may be increased to \$300,000,000, and the same amount of curreucy bonds may be authorized, having three years to run, bearing interest at 5.45 per cent.

The receipts from duties under the excise and internal revenue law np to to-day has been \$847,011,610.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ) January 7, 1863.

News from the rebel side relative to the fight at Murfreesboro, is to the effect that the rebels took 4,000 prisoners and 26 guns.

Jeff Davis returned to Richmond and delivered a bitter and violent speech against the Federal Government and its officers, denouncing us as guilty of the most enormous crimes.

Washington, Jan. 7. Richmond papers of Monday have the following despatches:

Vicksburg, Friday, Jan. 2.—To Hon. Jas. A. Seddon, Secretary of War: The enemy, finding all his efforts nnavailing to make any inroad npou our position here, has reembarked, leaving a considerable quantity of entrenching tools, and other property, and apparently has relinquished his designs upon Vicksburg.

(Signed)

J. C. PEMBERTON,

Lt. Gen. Commanding.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8

Richmond papers contain the following:

"Vicksburg, Friday 2.—This morning our forces advanced against the enemy, who were, erecting works on the lake, compelling them to evacuate the place, leaving all their implements for erecting fortifications. Our forces now occupy the whole country bordering on the lake, the enemy having returned to their transports and gone down the Yazoo.

"Latest.—The enemy have left Chickasaw Bayou, and are reported going, in their trans-

transports and gone down the Yazoo.

"Latest.—The enemy have left Chickasaw Bayou, and are reported going, in their transports, to Gryder's Bluff on the Yazoo, where it is supposed they will make an attempt to storm our works. Our forces are well advised of their movements."

The Enquirer says the danger of financial ruin to the Confederacy is imminent, and the high prices resulting from the cnormous issue of Treasury notes are an enemy more formidable than Yankee armies. It recommends a tax bill to produce \$150,000,000. The Enquirer publishes the emancipation proclamation, with details from New York papers of negro jnbilations over it throughout the North. [Special to the Tribune.]

Washington, Jan. 8.

The French Minister, in an interview granted to-day to William Cornell Jewett, declared that the policy of the Emperor of France in proposing mediation was wholly friendly to the United States, and was inspired by a desire to see the Union re-established upon a basis of mntnal concession; that Napoleon was sincerely interested in the prosperity and progress of the American nation, and that for the sake of that nation and the interest of immanity he had made a friendly call upon European powers to join him in proposing to both parties engaged in war in America to sheath manity he had made a friendly call upon European powers to join him in proposing to both parties engaged in war in America to sheath the sword and to deliberate; that France had no desire to be herself an arbiter between the contending States, but that if mediation of other nations was accepted or if we ourselves should meet in convention she would be glad to tender her frieudly offices. That in this spirit only was it proposed by France that England and Russia should join her suggested mediation, and which could her suggested mediation, and which could only take place with the consent and expressed desire of the American Government, that Na-poleon thought the war and the causes that led

justed that they begin striking for midpight before midnight?

The "grapevine," the crookedest growth in the vagetable world, needn't be expected to tell straight stories,

A wasnington despatch to the World states it is asserted that flooker will soon command the army of the Potomac, Burnside having again asked to be relieved.

Burnside receptly arrested a Brigadier-General for using disrespectful igngrage concerning the Government. After retraction and a reprimand he was released.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE,

lemen of the Senate and
House of Representat
the resignation of Governor Magoli
fith of August last, as Speaker of the ate I became invested with the functions wealth. Sincerely distrustful of my abilities, at any time, to discharge with satisfaction to myself or profit to the State the high trusts connected with the position, I was the more so, at the moment I was called to it, by reason of the condition of the State and nation, then as now so deeply convulsed by the existing rebellion. Indee the conviction, however, that it is the imperative duty of every citizen of this Government—under which we have grown an I prospered as a people far beyond any other of which history furnishes a record; which has thrown its potential egis around all who have brought themselves within the pale of its beneficeri institutions in a manner which afforded perfect protection to every which has come down to us freighted with memories which every patriot cherishes with pride and pleasure—whenever that Govern-ment was in peril and its integrity threatened. o devote himself to its service in any position o which he was called, I entered upon the dishe best interests of the Commonwealth in the rief period which has since elapsed. Relying trief period which has since clapsed. Itelying upon your patriotic counsel, assistance, and coperation, I shall continue, during the fraction of the term for which I have been chosen, to dedicate whatever of energy and ability I possess to a faithful discharge of my duties, having no other motive to direct my action than the honor, welfare, and glory of the State A few days after I entered upon the duties

A few days after I entered upon the dutes of the Executive Department, the State was invaded by a large military force; and the disastrous result of the battle of Richmond, in which our small army of raw, undisciplined troops were utterly routed, threw for a time nearly its entire territory into the possession of the Confederate forces. When that invasion took place and that battle was fought, the General Assembly was in session; and, wholly unprotected as was the Capital of the State, loint resolutions were wisely and judiciously unprotected as was the Capital of the State, joint resolutions were wisely and judiciously adopted, directing, first, the removal of the archives of the Commonwealth to Lonisville, or some other place of security; and, then, authorizing the removal of the seat of Government, temporarily, to that city. In accordance with these resolutions, the removal took place on the 1st of September, the Legislature closing the business of the session at that place on the 5th; and the duties of the Executive Department continued to be discharged there on the 5th; and the duties of the Executive Department continued to be discharged there until the 20th of October, when I directed the return of the different departmental offices to the Capital. The timely arrival of the Army of the Chimberland, under its distinguished leader, Major-General Buell, and the prompt leader, Major-General Buell, and the prompt assistance rendered us by our sister States of the Northwest, together with the equally prompt conversion of large numbers of our own people into citizen soldiers, caused the in-solent foe, who had dared to desecrate the soil of Kentucky with his hostile foot-prints, to beat a hasty retreat; and since that time, un-til a few days ago, Kentucky has been free from the pollnting tread of the enemies of her peace in any considerable force. Her trau-quillity, however, has been to some extent marred at intervals since, by small hands of

Virginia and Tennessee, have been almost entirely stripped of the necessaries of life; and suffering in that region, to an extent hitherto unparalleled in the history of the Commonwealth, now exists. When the call for volunteers to defend the Government against the traitors who had banded together for its destruction was made, the people of those counties responded with an alacrity, courage, and pariety is morthy of the free sons of the and patriot sur worthy of the free sons of the mountains which they inhabit, and of the fame of Kentneky, which has ever been conspicu-ous for gallantry and patriotic devotion. They are still in the service of the country, and upon which they have always been taught to venerate, and of that Government, which, under the glorious Constitution of our fathers, has secured to its citizens a greater amount of happiness and prosperity than was ever vouch-safed to any other people. While they are thus engaged, I submit to you whether it is not the part alike of humanity and of duty to make such provision for their suffering and helpless families as will remove them beyond the reach of want and starvation. I do not hesitate to commend this subject to your earhesitate to commend this subject to your ear-nest attention, with an assured confidence that you will so dispose of it as to relieve the dis-tresses of a desolated but patriotic and merito-

rious people.

The collection of the revenue has been seriously interfered with, in certain localities, by the same causes which have produced so much individual distress. Exposed as they have been to continual raids by armed bands

and interesting State interest, and I beg to value to be heard. But during this whole tryand interest, and I beg to commend it to your consideration.

An act was passed by Congress at its last session, and became a law by the approval of the President on the 2d day of July hast, making a donation of public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the henefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. By this act it is proposed to donate to such States as may accept its provisions within two years from the date of its approval by the President an amount of land.

within the State, subject to sale at private each are within the State, subject to sale at private each and within the State, subject to the sanount of such State's distributive share is to be issued in lieu thereof in the state, and seript to the amount of such State's distributive share is to be issued in lieu thereof in the state, may be sold, and the proceeds thereof applied to the foundation of at least the processity by southern Generals. When example, entreaty, and the processate one college in the State, "whose leading object to shall be, without excluding other science in the state, whose leading object is shall be, without excluding other science in the state, shall be, without excluding other science in the state, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." It is further provided, that each State accepting the provisions of the amount of such as the state of the country, the state is the state of the country, and professions in life. It is further provided, that each State accepting the provision of the scheme of the scheme of the state is and professions in life. It is further provided, that each State accepting the provisions of the scheme of within the State, subject to sale at private en-try at one dollar and twenty-five cents per-acre, land scrip to the amount of such State's distributive share is to be issued in lieu theregreat interests to require commendation of them from me. The substantial wealth of the Commonwealth, as well as its true glory, depends so much upon education, agriculture, and the mechanic arts, that they should constitute especial subjects of attention at all times by the enlightened representatives of the people, and I doubt not it will be consonant with your disposition, as well as your judgment, to respond with cheerfulness and promptinude to this generous proffer of aid in their behalf by the common government. No Let this important question be answered by setting forth the wrongs she has suffered and which daily increase in frequency and vio-She has a right to complain that her neu-

nation ever become truly great that did not enlighten its people and encourage, foster, and protect its industry and labor. These constitute the source from which all other blessings, aggregate and individual, flow; and to doubt your disposition to render them all the aid required by legislation would be to question your intelligence and your fidelity to the best interests of the Commonwealth.

In connection with this subject I beg leave to refer to the patriotic conduct of those who are charged with the management of the affairs of our State Agricultural Society. When Kintucky was invaded, a few months since, by those who are in rebellion against the Gov-In connection with this subject I beg leave to refer to the particit conduct of those who are charged with the management of the affairs of our State Agricultural Society. When Kintucky was invaded, a few months since, by those who are in rebellion against the Government, and who are bending all their energies to its destruction, the Directory of the Society passed, by a manimous vote, a resolution directing that the whole of the means then on hand, amounting to nearly ten thousand ollars, should be placed at the disposal of the Executive for the defence of the State; and in accordance with the resolution the tender was made. It is true the necessity for the funds thus tendered did not arise; but the actis none the less patriotic and praiseworthy, and I should not have discharged my duty either to them or to myself had I not brought the subject to your attention, and thus ex-

their behalf by the common government. No

but I suggest to you the propriety for other

lt is but just to add, that this accusation sions within two years from the date of its approval by the President an amount of land equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, apportioned according to the census of 1860; and in the event that there is not the quantity of lands within the State, subject to sale at private each within the State, subject to sale at private each within the State, subject to sale at private each within the State, subject to sale at private each within the State, subject to sale at private each within the State, subject to sale at private each within the State, subject to sale at private each within the State, subject to sale at private each within the State, subject to sale at private each within the State loes not apply indiscriminately to all the regiments that have been quartered in Kentucky. The commanders of many of them consistently with what they believe to be their duty as subject to the rules and articles of war

> cally for Kenticky; but how van is an offer when there is no power to accept it, even if there was a disposition to do so? Kentucky's Constitution fixes the institution as a part of her settled policy, and the question is a concluded one, only to be re-opened by the call of a convention and the adoption of a new Constitution. This could not, owing to the provisions of the instrument, be effected until many years have classed—a period hefore the trality has been denounced in the halls of Congress as either treasonable or cowardly or both. This is a most unkind return to those many years have elapsed—a period before th patriotic and loyal men, who, perfectly under-standing the difficulties in their path, adopted standing the difficulties in their path, adopted the only line of policy that could stem the tide of Sonthern sympathy, and in so doing keep safely to her moorings a great State which, it it had been lost to the Union, would greatly have weakened the national strength, if it had not indeed changed the whole character of the war. But this perhaps is an ephemeral wrong which eventually may recoil upon its perpetraed war will have been brought to a close.
>
> But even if there were no constitutional impediment in the way, this proposition would be and ought to be promptly rejected. Ken-

> be and onght to be promptly rejected. Kentucky understands her own interests too well to be thankful for gratuitous advice as to the mode in which she should manage them; and when she wants the assistance of any ontside administration of her affairs, she claims the privilege of originating the suggestion. I would therefore suggest the propriety of your passing a resolution, by way of response to the President's proposition, that Kentucky rejects it; and at the same time, in behalf of her own unquestioned rights as an independent war. But this perhaps is an ephemeral wrong which eventually may recoil upon its perpetra-tors and be visited upon them with contemown unquestioned rights as an independent power in the control of her own State polity, protests against any interference with it as un-warranted by the Constitution of the United States.
>
> After thus disposing of what may be considered as especially addressed to Kentneky, I would call your attention to the proclamation of the President, declaring freedom to all slaves in the rebel States, and forbidding the interference of the armies of the United States

marred at intervals since, by small hands of guerillas, who avail themselves of the state of the country to perpetrate outrages that are a disgrace to the age and to civilized warfare. In this connection, I desire to call your attention, and thus event of the condition of some portions of the Commonwealth, by reason of the depredations and desolations perpetrated by those predatory bands. By repeated invasions the people of the counties lying contiguous to the States of Virginia and Tennessee, have been almost entirely stripped of the necessaries of life; and suffernect terefor. A change in the custodian eterot, atke such action as may be necessary to an intelligent discharge of your daties in the custodian may be a suffering in that region, to an extent hitherton wealth, now exists. When the call for volunteers to defend the Government against the traitors who had banded together for its destruction was made, the people of those destruction was made, the people of those destruction was made, the people of the destruction and constructions of the Commonwealth.

In a province of the Reniter of the Reniters of the Reniters of the Reniters of the subject to your attention, and the to pass into the general ly audited, and then to pass into the general ly audited, and then to pass into the general ly audited, and then to pass into the general ly audited, and then to pass into the general ly audited, and then to pass into the general ly audited, and then to pass into the general ly audited, and then to pass into the general ly audited, and then to pass into the general ly audited, and then to pass into the general ly audited, and then to pass into the general ly audited, and then to pass into the general ly audited, and then to pass into the general ly audited, and then to pass into the general ly audited, and then to pass into the general ly audited, and then to pass into the general ly audited, and then to pass into the general ly audited, and then to pass into the general ly audited, and then to pass into the gene de chresto. A conde l'estretio. A conde chresto. A conde chresto

the concernme on the Stemach at each of the part of th ositions will be heeded, and will of necessity compel the Southern people to fight as those only can fight who fight for their homes and their families and all that makes life dear. And then, too, what a finture does it present to the occupants of the Mississippi valley! Of what value will be the use of that great artery of our commerce, when it leads ns through desolated fields or to the barren agriculture of a lazy, ignorant race who produce nothing to tempt enterprise, and whose sole idea of liberty is to live without labor? The entire upper region of the Ohio and Mississippi is vitally interwoven in the defeat of this monstrous edict. It will reach to every farm and seements of the consideration of the consideration

red us as he has favore lessed the Union o seed time and the harvest have come in their season, and the garners have been filed to overflowing with the abundance of the past year. He has tempered the winds and so directed all the elements of life that the pestilence that walketh at noon-day has not placed its foot within our borders, and health has been vonchessfed to us in an unusual degree. For these and all his blessings to us, we, the people, should praise him.

people, should praise him.

JAN. 8, 1863.

J. F. ROBINSON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.
The Richmond Enquirer of the 5th says that Governor Letcher has set aside from among the prisoners sent to Richmond from Gen. Floyd's command the following comofficers, who will be held in strict solitary confinement for Col. Stevens and others similarly held by the abolition government: Captain Wm. Gravin, Lient. Isaac A. Wade, Captain Thos. Damon, Lients. Wilson Damoran, John W. Howe, Isaac Gabble, David V. Ames, Samuel Rnck, and Wm. Dills.

New York, Jan. 8. A Washington special says the rebel steamer Virginia was captured in the gulf by one of Com. Wilkes' squadron.

No fears are entertained for Gen. Sherman headquarters, as it is known that Gen

Sr. Lovis, Jan. 8.
Advices from Springfield, Mo., state that a rebel force, reported six thousand strong, un-der Burbridge and Marmadnke, with slx pieces artillery, are within two and a half miles of giving notice to remove the women and chil-dren. One thousand rebel cavalry, in line of dren. One thousand rebel cavalry, in line of battle, are visible from the town. General Brown had loopholed houses for musketry, and will make vigorous resistance.

CAIRO, Jan. 8. A steamer from Memphis has arrived. Nothing later from Vicksburg. The reason assigned by passengers for the uon-arrival of steamers from Vicksburg is that the rebels planted batteries at Cypress Bend, thus preventing intercourse for the present. These will be easily cleared out by the gunboats when communication becomes necessary. St. Louis, Jan. 8.

Gen. Curtis received the following despatch to day from General Brown, dated Spring deld, Jan. 8, 3 P. M.: The enemy have attacked us, but my men are behaving well and holding all their strong positions, and the enemy must fight as I want him to or retreat to-night. They are fighting for broad. Dr. Weaver sends the tollowing, dated this P. M.: Gen. Brown is badly wounded. There

has been severe fighting since noon. The en-emy are in large force. The rebels took one of our guns, but were repulsed. Reinforcements are coming in. Passengers say that Marmaduke is in command of the rebels. We shlal be reinforced-to-night.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 8. Murfreesboro is entirely deserted. Our army has advanced ten miles beyond. Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters are at Ready's house. The rebel army is reported at Tullahoma.

Indianapolis, Jan. 8. The Democratic cause to-night nominated for United States Senators David Turpie for the short term and Hon. T. A. Hendricks, of Marion, for the long term.

The substitute of Mr. Stevens provides for the issue of registered bonds or coupons to the amount of not exceeding nine hundred millions dollars, payable in coin twenty years after date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, payable semi-annually, to be issued in such denominations not less than fifty dollars as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury; also for the issuing of three hundred millions of legal-tender notes. The bill repeals the gold-bearing clause of the former acts, excepting on bonds already issued, and repeals the act authorizing the reception of legal-tender notes on deposit.

Special to the N. T. Tribume.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]
HELENA, ARK., Jan. 2, VIA CAIRO, Jan. 7. main battery and rifle-pits of the enemy on Monday, but were afterward repulsed and lost their ground. Five cannon were taken, spikeed, and lost again. Gen. Morgan and Col. J. B. Dyman are killed. Col. Morgan L. Smith and Capt. Gwynn are wounded, but not mortally. Both armies rested on Monday night after a hard-fought day. Our troops are still confident of victory. Price and Van Dorn commanded the rebels.

It is rumored that Gen. Sherman was being largely reinforced by the arrival of General Grant's cavalry. The un-boats are not doing much. Our army is well posted and protected in flank and rear, and will not yield the contest till. Vicksburg is in its possession. Our loss in killed and wounded so far is estimated at 3,000.

Our loss in killed and wounded so far is estimated at 3,000.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 7.

Our whole loss at Murfreesboro in killed, wounded, and missing is not over 7,000. The rebel loss is from 12,000 to 15,000. Our army is chasing the rebels. Our rear was eight miles beyond Murfreesboro yesterday. It is reported that a rebel wagon train was captured 18 miles beyond Murfreesboro yesterday.

The rebel General Rains was buried to-day. No demonstration was allowed.

General Hanson, Captain Todd, of the 6th Kentucky, and Captain Ferguson, of the Louisville Legion, were brought in to-day.

Considerable quantities of contraband goods have been captured by our pickets within a few days. The weather is cold. The river is at a stand.

few days. The weather is cold. The river is at a stand.

Cincinnati, Jan. 7.

Gen. Carter's expedition reached Manchester yesterday on its return from East Tennessee. It left London, Ky., on the 21st uit. It comprised 1,000 cavalry. The results of the expedition consist of the destruction of two important bridges, 550 rebels killed, wounded, and prisoners, 700 stand of arms, a large amount of flour, salt, and other rebel stores captured; also a locomotive and two cars destroyed. A brisk skirmish took place at Wantonga bridge and another at Jonesville. This raid was one of the most hazardous of the war, as it was attended with great ous of the war, as it was attended with great hardships and privations, and we lost but ten men.

News from the City of Mexico to December News from the City of Mexico to December 9th has been received.

Juarez, accompanied by his Cabinet, has just returned from Puebla, where he went to reward the defenders of their country. He distributed 8,000 medals and decorations to officers and men who defeaded that city against the French. The Mexican army is divided into two divisions; Comonfort commands the army for defence of City of Mexico, and Dobalds the army of the South to operate against army for defence of City of Mexico, and Dobal-do the army of the South, to operate against the guerilla Mejia.

Baltimore, Jau. 8.

The Richmond Examiner of the 6th has the

The Richmond Examiner of the 6th has the following:

To General Cooper.

Chaltanooga, Jan. 5.—We have retired from Murfreesboro in perfect order; all our trains are saved. About 4,000 Federals, 5,000 stand of arms, and 24 pieces of cannon captured by us have already arrived here.

(Signed)

Bragg has fallen back to Shelbyville. The Federals, after their reverses, were strongly reinforced, and drove us back.

Raleigh (N. C.) papers state that the Federals have been largely reinforced at Newbern, and a movement has commenced, thought to be against Wilmington.

We vesterday noticed the message of overnor Robinson in strong Int general to the occasion without shooting beyond in any respect. The message squarely hits the It now remains for the General Asto drive it home, and clinck it. Unquestionably this will be promptly done. We need ut glance at the several recommendations of

hardly be overrated, severing, had needed to the domestic relations of the commonwealth, Governor Robinson recommends, first, that suitable provision be made for the support of the suffering and helpless are fitted out. well in quarters of the State that have been holly desolated by the predatory bands of r the Agricultural act passed at the last spin of Congress; and, fourthly, that ditional legislation be had for the sake of (Signed)

"The Agricultural act passed at the last expedition has proved the capacity of our cavalry for bold and dashing movements, while it do not doubt will be imitated by others. (Signed)

"H. W. HALLECK, tecting more effectually the slave properof our citizens against the practices o gro-thieves in the garb of soldiers. Of these nendations, the second, owing doubtless o the heavy expense necessarily involved, to he possibility that the end in view may be tained by some other method, and to the certain fortunes and duration of the war, is ade hypothetically and argumentatively ather than positively; the other recommendtions are made without hesitation and are rged with an earnestness proportionate to eir andoubted importance. We can add thing on either head to the considerations shich the Governor presents with such conincing force.

With respect to the Federal relations of the mmonwealth, Governor Robinson recomends first that the President's proposal of sated emancipation be formally rejected Kentucky, with a protest against the right tes; and, secondly, that the Legislature lace upon the records of the State a pro-And having done thus much in the irit not of faction but of pure devotion to government as our fathers made it the would have Kentucky continue to by that government through the of the future, never doubting that wicissitudes of the future, never doubting that the day of deliverance and of triumph is assured, or that its happiness and glory will richly compensate for the gloom and sorrow and humiliation of this night of trial.

Such are the Governor's connects. They reconcile a thorough the true and wise. They reconnice a tother times, with neither suce.

dherence to the government. They ect the atrocious errors of the party in ower, but they cling heroically to the everting truth of the Constitution. The patricrimes and follies of the Administra- taking. This monstrous doctrine," the Govraor declares, referring to the doctrine of the ation, "has already received an indigant rebuke from the people themselves. The tates of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Jersey, and Illinois in their recent elecons have put their veto upon it; and later arts of New England will soon add their em-

hatic condemnation. Indeed it is apparent are revoked. Until that day, which is unquest ear at hand, arrives, it becomes Kentucky to naintain the position she has hitherto ocen-Let her not abate one jot or tittle of ion to secession or to abolition, but herself upon the great truth that capable of self-government, and that and a happy people, and shape her policy to that grand end." Sentiments worthy of Kenucky in this the grandest and most eventful

egislature and to the sons of Kentucky in whatever station. Let them be the inspiration and the guide of Kentucky and of Kento the complete success of the operations of the armies of Rosecrans and Sherman, says the eful failure. With the greatest of the armies, he has sacrificed his supplies

Cincinnati Gazette, is created by Grant's stung and demoralized by the sense of imbecile and utter failure without a fight. The retrograde movement was known to the enemy at renada on the day it began. Grant's destructhe railroad in his retreat informed alculate that at once the army which had rathered to resist Grant was despatched to concentrate against Sherman at Vicksburg, Thus are all our operations in the West, and the greatest effort of the war, put in peril

by Grant's miserable failure—a failure which fulfils the general estimate of his military bilities among the people of the West, and in which, it is believed, the General-in-Chief pincided. The only way to retrieve this misrtnne would be to send Grant's army prompt ly 40 the aid of Sherman and Rosecrans. But the General who so easily sacrificed the stores and transportation means of his army is not the man to resolve upon any energetic measres to retrieve the disaster, especially when they require him to join the expedition of anmmander. It will require orders from headquarters, and the preliminary measure should be the suspension of the commander who has sacrificed such immense interests by

an we are sure, called on us two days ago to ask as to say a kind word for Major l. N. Cook, paymaster in the army, charged with having gambled away a vast amount of the Government money. Before we can say a word for him, he must be proved, or we must believe him, guiltless of the charge.

It Maj. Cook has done what he is said to

have done, be is no common criminal. It is bad enough for an officer of a bank to squander the funds of the institution: it is sufficient ly infamons for a rich man's agent to approoriate the wealth of his employer; but, when an epauletted officer of the army is found guilty of having been engaged for months in ting at gambling-tables the money for want of which tens of thousands of widow and wives and old men and children are hungry and sold, we can't understand that any ercy should be shown him. If he suffers, let it will lighten his aufferings, reflect

but little information in regard to the Despatches from Newbern on the 6th report 4,000 rebels at Goldsboro and Kinston.

The rebel steamer Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Al near Murfreesboro. It is known, however, that Gen. John C. Breckinridge received a slight wound in the ear, that Major Orville Ewing, of Preutice, of this city, was badly wounded in the hip, and that Captain Frank Tryon was badly wounded in the leg. Captain Tryon is

CINCINNATI, Jan. B. CINCINATI, Jan. 9.
To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief;
I have just received a despatch from Gen.
Granger that the caralry force of about 1,000
neen, which he sent to East Tennessee on the

Tlat ult, under command of Gen. Carter, to destroy the Kast Teunessee railroad bridges, &c., has been heard from. Gen. Granger had just received a deepatch from Gen. Carter, at Manchester, Ky., who is on his return, stating that on the 20th nlt. he cafirely destroyed the taken prisoners; 700 stand of arms and a large amount of flour were captured; also, a locomotive and two cars were destroyed. A brisk skirmish took place at the Wautuga bridge, and another at Jonesville. We lost but ten men.

This expedition is characterized by General

Granger as being one of the most hazardous and daring of the war, and was attended with great hardships and privations, owing to the almost impracticable nature of the country. the length of the route of nearly 200 miles each way, and the inclement season.

The important results of this expedition can hardly be overrated, severing, as it has, the

II. G. WRIGHT, Major-General Commanding.

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Washingto

> General-in-Chief WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. Gen. Halleck has despatched the following HEADOCARTERS OF THE ARMY. )

> Headquarters of the Army, Washington, Jan. 9.
> To Major-Gen. W. S. Ronecrans, Commanding Army of the Cumberland:
> The rebel accounts fully confirm your telegrams from the battle-field. The victory was well-carned and one of the most brilliant of the war. You and your brave army have won the gratitude of your country and the admiration of the world. The field of Murfershore is made historical. Future general. freesboro is made historical. Future genera-tions will point ont where so many heroes fel glorionsly in defence of the Constitution an the Union. All honor to the Army of the Cumberland. Thanks to the living and tear for the lamented dead.
> [Signed] H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chicf. Washington, Jan. 8. Information from the army of the Potomac shows that our pickets extend from Falmonth to King George C. H., about twenty-two miles distant. Coutrabands agree in stating that rebel incursions are nightly made below the C. II. for a long distance, and negroes are carried away and sent Sonth. The greater portion, however, of the slaves in the long need of land between the Rappahannock and Poto ion, with a re-affirmation of the mac rivers have already made their escape to

mac rivers have already made their escape to our lines, bringing with them their masters' teams and other property.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Alex. W. Randall, of Wisconsin, to be First Assistant Postmaster-General; Captains Farragut, Goldsboro, Dupont, and Foote to be Rear Admirals in the Navy from the 16th of July, 1862, on the active list, and Capt. Chas. E. Steward to be a Rear Admiral from the same date on the retired list.

e true and wise. They reconcile a thorough | ters only at other times, with neither sugar ters only at other times, with neither sugar, tea, nor coffee. The privateer Oveto is still in the harbor. Nothing has entered or left the harbor since the departnre of Captain Preble save one sloop laden with cotton, which, in getting out, was captured by one of one renisers, and a cotton-laden schooner, which was getting out, found her heart failing, and endeavored to run back again, but lost her footing and went into the breakers too near the guns of Fort Morgan for a squadron to come near. She set herself on fire and was ntterly destroyed. Everything is dead and dismal in Mobile, the place having become hardly worth taking.

Dick McCann attacked a construction train at Antioca, nine miles from the Chattanooga railroad, and destroyed a locomotive and two cars. At Mill creek he captured the bridge-builders and paroled them. There was no resistance made.

One thousand rebel prisoners were sent North by rail to-day. Two hundred arrived from Murfreesboro.

Gen. Rosecrans orders all the rebel officers captured to be confined until Jeff Davis' orders

that the people are aroused to a sense of the danger that threatens their constitutional libthe same is a jail offence. CAIRO, Jan. 9.

CAIRO, Jan. 9.

Nothing from Vicksburg to-day. The Jackson Appeal of the 3d characterizes the fight at that place as a trivial affair as far as the Confederates are concerned. It says their loss was small, and places the Federal loss at 2,500. It regards the Federals falling back as a trap, anguring no good to the Confederate cause. The telegraph is working in good order from here to Memphis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9.

The election of United States Senators did not take place to-day. The Democratic nominees are T. A. Hendricks and David Turpie. No business was transacted in the Senate for

inees are T. A. Hendricks and David Turpie.

No business was transacted in the Senate for
want of a quorum, the Republicans bolting.

The House refused to hear the Governor's
message without a joint convention of both
houses. The message refers principally to
State affairs, endorses the emancipation prolamation as a necessary war measure, and
says that the people of the North must not be
deluded with the idea that a compromise it
considers or schandon their efforts to supersus ssible, or shandon their efforts to suppre rebellion. The State has furnished or 2,000 volunteers during the war.

2,000 volunteers during the war.
FURTHER BY THE STEAMER AFRICA. The New York correspondent of the Lon don Times eulogizes the passage of the Rappa hannock as one of the nobleet episodes of the war. In a subsequent telegraph report by the China, the same correspondent services and the same correspondent services. China, the same correspondent pronounces the battle of Fredericksburg as one of the fiercest and decidedly the most calamitous to the Federal army of the war. He says the Federal troops fought with the most determined courage; but the position of Gen. Lee was improvements.

The Indiana Legislature convened this morning. Both branches had Democratic majorities.

majorities.

TALLABOMA, Jan. 5.

Unable to dislodge the enemy from his intrenchments, and hearing of reinforcements
to him, I withdrew from his front night before He has not followed. My cavalry are lose on his front.

BRAXTON BRAGG. Signed, BRAXTON BRAGG.
The Despatch characterized the Murfreesboro fight as a mysterious affair, and cannot reconcile Bragg's first with his last despatch.
The Richmond Examiner says it was a disappointment, but not a disaster, and finds consolation in the fact that the Union army was heartily assimpled.

borribly crippled. Washington, Jan. 3. Washingron, Jan. 9.
Yesterday's Richmond Examiner says, it
was reported yesterday via Petersburg, that a
great expedition of gunboats and transports,
under command of Gen. Neglee, had left Fortress Monroe on the 1st inst. for some Southern
port. From indications deemed numistakable
the great is preparing to make a grand demthe enemy is preparing to make a grand dem onstration upon Goldsboro or Wilmington, and there is little doubt that the first clash of arms will come to our ears from that quarter. In the Sonthwest the hostile armies are prob-

ably both too much exhausted to do anything for a long time to come.

Grenuda, Miss., Jan. 2.—The Arkansas
Legislature has imposed a fine of not less than
Legislature has imposed and imprisonment in the penitentiary for five or ten years,
upon any person caught trading with the
Yankees.

ankees. Gen. Hindman's scouts bring information that Grant, having sent 6,000 troops from Holly Springs to Memphis, it was believed that a large portion of his force would join Mc-Clernand's expedition.

New York, Jan. 9.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.
The Tribnne has the text of the memorial resented by Republican Senators to the Presdent on the 18th of December. Its four positions declare: That a vigorous prosecution of the war a necessary.

2. That the cabine: which ought to be har

ns is not, and therefore she 3. That the cabinet should be composed of mer. who cordially support the policy of the

Government.
4. That Generals in separate commands 4. That cenerals in repartic commands should also be heartly for the war.

Gen. Rosecrans' army, known as the 14th corps, has been smolivided into three corps, the 14th, 21st, and 22d. This will increase the rank of all staff officers of Generals com-

James H. Mosby, at Russellville, is authorized to receive subscriptions for us, being d20 deod6&w2

The Commutee of the Hones, to whom were offered the question of emancipation, have instructed their chairman to report a bill appropriating \$10,000,000 to aid the State of Maryland in emancipating her slaves.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1662

Of course the General Assembly of De Kentucky, while protesting against the procprotest with equal solemnity against the proclamation of martial law throughout the loyal States. Governor Robinson's re-assirmation of the great truth that in all free governments the military is and mustthere be a like re-affirmation of "the great principles of American liberty" in general, overs both proclamations alike, as it clearly was designed to do. And so unquestionably

will the protest as adopted by the Legislature The assumption of power involved in the roclamation of martial law throughout the oyal States is on every account a point too ital to be overlooked. The great conservaive States of the North have unequivocally ondemned both proclamations. And most filly as well as unconivocally. Let Kentucky tand with these States hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder. Such is indeed her manifest purpose.

The expedition of General Carter into East Tennessee, the success of which has just been acknowledged in glowing terms by the General-in-Chicf, deserves all that has been said of it.

The General-in-Chief is not too enthusiastic. The daring operations and brilliant achievenents of General Carter and his command, ays General Halleck, "are without a parallel the history of the war, and deserve the thanks of the country," Swelling as this may ound, it is the simple truth. The expedition was planned and has been executed with so much secreey that the public at first blush can pardly realize the full value of the achieve ment. Yet the expedition has done nothing ess than sever at one grand blow the main rebel army communication between Virginia and the Southwest! The results of the expedition, as General Wright says in his report to General Halleck, can "hardly be overrated." And not improbably some of the most important of these results have been reaped dready, as it is said that General Rosecrans ascribes his success at Murfreeshoro in no mall degree to the timely severing of the rebel line of re-inforcements. Be this as it may, the results assured arc unquestionably of the highest consequence.

Let us hope that this brilliant enterprise i but the beginning of a series in the loval service. General Halleck himself evidently o regards the enterprise. "This expedition, e says, 'has proved the capacity of our cavalry for bold and dashing movements, which I do not doubt will be imitated by others." We think the question required illustration rather than proof, bul, not to stickle for the distinction, both have been given in brilliant style. We congratulate General Carter, General-Granger, General Wright, Governor Robinson, who was privy to the expedition, and the whole country in general, on the glorious saue. The field thereby opened is a wide and

fertile one. Let it be cultivated. Meanwhile, honor in an especial measure t

General Carter the gallant pioneer! We learn that Col. Walter C. Whitaker has been earnestly recommended to the War De-partment, by all of the distinguished officers inder whom he has served, for promotion to the rank of Brigadier-Geueral.

If has been in the service since August, 1861, having been one of the first who raised a regiment in this State. We may add that he has raised one of the most gallant, well-disci-plined regiments in the service. As an evi-dence of the material of which it is composed we may here state, that, after the battle of

rfreesboro, at the roll-call every soldier wa accounted for—not a man had straggled off and flinched from the awful fire. Col. Whitaker was complimented, at the head of his regiment, after the battle, for his skill and the courage and discipline of his men He was also distinguished at Shiloh for gal

lf every one had won his stars as well as this gallant soldier, our army would be much forther advanced towards crushing the rebel-

take his seat in the Senate. Leave of absence was granted to him several weeks before the battle, but he refused to leave until he had led his men through the fight. He will be heartily welcomed in the councils of the State.

We cordially indorse every word our neighoors here say of the noble Whitaker, and we most earnestly nnite with them in the hope eral now. Certainly few Major-Generals in this war on either side can present so clear a title to the office. The splendid regiment of tial deeds, constitutes alone a deathless monn ment to his fame. All honor to commander officers, and men of the glorious Sixthl

our late fellow-citizen Mr. A. L. Shotwell, at Caseyville, Ky., was entirely consumed by fire one night last week, together with all the household furniture, silverware, &c.

CASUALTIES IN THE SIXTH KENTUCKY IN-FANTRY .- The following is a corrected list of the casualties in the Sixth Kentucky, Colonel Whitaker, in the five-days battle near Mur-

OFFICERS KILLED. George T. Cotton and Capt, Charle ENLISTED MEN KILLED.

-James Mulberry.

-Il. C. Cardwell and Bland Bulton.

-James Porter.

-Frank Bassell.

-James Mana-Advance.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WOUNDED.

ENLISTED MEN WOUNDED. .-Wm. tany, leg, flesh wounder, serlone; Wm. Murphy, knee wind.

""". Third Kohler, thigh, flesh wound;

""". Third Kohler, thigh, flesh wound;

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Araba Farokes, g. fiesh wound; Wm. 1111, g. fiesh wound; Wm. 1111, s. Nicholson, severely.
Gernewald, slightly; Valentine A, fiesh wound; P. Nielever, flesh tho, foot, fiesh wound; M. Weremel, fiesh wou fool, near George Gretz, foreneas, shoulder, fissh wound, or-sergeant T. Cannou, forehead, or-sergeant thigh, flesh wound; J. y.

.-D. Wessendorf, leg, slightly; A. Noll, slightly; Chas. Noller, thigh, severely; thigh, slightly; Martin Ring, temple, sligh (suiten, leg, slightly; A. Wagner, se Lanu, thigh, slightly; Henry Poelter, day. verely.
1.—First Lieulenani Win. Frauk, heel,
Spathrohr, arm, severely; II. Alfulius,

ounded of the Sixth Kenlucky Infantry hav y and kindly taken carr of by the exceller of the regiment, Dr. Joseph T. Drane, an Loong, assisted by the hospital siewards—mo

## MARRIED.

2, by the Rev. J. A. Henderson, Cha-to Mrs. Saran E. Ri Dr, both of the On the 7th inst., at the residence of Mai. R. N. Alien, in Frankiln county, Ky., by the Rev. Rich'd Gillespie, Mr. I. B. EARCHELER, of Jefferson county, to Miss Sallie J. Allen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. A private letter received here from Paris, ecember 11, says that the Impression among the French is, that the policy of Drouyn de L'Iluys cannot last, and a change of ministry is not unlikely before February; that at the last council at the Tuelleries the President's message was pronounced wise, and all the the letter states that the Emperor doned his penchant for the South. recommendation that there "be a soleum good sign is, the Moniteur has been thrown pon the defensive by the noiversal disappro-ation which the proposal for an armistice en-ountered. One article even stated that the overnment had never expected that the lockade was to be suspended during the a mistive. The President's message produced in a cellent effect, and has not been successfully assailed in any quarter, while his earnestes, moderation, and torbearance have cap-vated all who look at it fairly.

It appears that during the recent capture of Holly Springs by the rebels under Van Doru, they burned a hospital just ready for occu-pancy, although Van Dorn promised it should be spared. This was one of the finest in the Southern department, having 2,000 bunks, an immense lot of drugs and surgical apparatus, and thousands of blankets, sheets, &c. This proceeding was in violation of a promise and all rules of civilized warfarc, and is an evi-dence of the barbarity and want of principle an the Confederate officers. An attempt was also made to destroy the general hospital which contained over 500 sick. By order of Van Dorn, a lot of ordnance stores which had been placed in the building

consisting of powder, shells, and cartridges were spilled in front of the hospital and fired. The nedical officers protested against this, but were treated with contempt, and before there was time to remove the sick the walls were riddled with flying balls and shells, and finally an explosion shook the building, destroy-ing every door and window and wounding 20 men. It was by the utuost exertions that the hospital was saved as a slieller for the men from the night air. Added to this, a tobel cavalry officer named Brewster, who stated that he had been detailed by Van Dorr to march off every sick man who had not beer paroled, collected logether, pistols in hand bout 150 sick suldiers, forced them to rise from their hels and fall into line, threatening to shoot the medical others who expostulated, and made the poor fellows, suffering from typhoid fever, pneumonia, and diarrheen, to tart with him on the road.

that with him on the road.

The men fell down in the street and had to rise again for fear of being shot, when they were so weak that the slightest motion was agony. Being importuned if there was anying in the name of humanity that could i done to induce him to stop his hrutal proceedings, he finally consented to let them alone and receiving a paper signed by all the su geons present, stating that the meu were too sick to walk, and thut their removal was an impossibility. This statement is signed by ll. R. Wirts, medical director and collector of 11. R. Wirts, medical the sixteenth army corps. Carro, Jan. 11.

By an arrival fo-night from the unouth of the Yazoo, we have autheutic accounts from Vicksburg. Sherman's repulse was complete. The entire force, under the direction of Mcernand, re-embarked on Saturday on trans rts, closely pressed by the rebel advance which, coming in range of the gunboats, wa driven back with severe loss. At last acpouts the entire fleet of transports, with The engagement was less general than here-

tofore reported. The principal fighting was done by the centre, under command of Smith and Blair. The conduct of the latter is highly poken of. Our loss, as near as can be ascertained, was

,500 wounded, 600 killed, and 1,000 missing. Capt. Given, of the gunboat Benton, died of the wounds received in the recent attack on layne's Bluff. layne's Bluff.
The steamer Musselman was burned by curillas at Bradley's Landing, ten miles above demphis, on the 8th.
Capt. More, in command of about one hun-

dred men, attacked a camp of three hundred rehels at lluder's Mills, thirty-five miles east of Fort Pillow, on the morning of the 8th The rebels were completely surprised. Sixteen were killed and forty-six taken prisoners, and fifty horses and a lot of small arms captured Two Federals were wounded. The expedition was abseut from tue Fort only twenty seven hours.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 11.
The rebel General Forrest's advance was at Franklin, Williamson county, Tennessee, last night. Pickets extend this side three miles, and are collection. and are collecting horses, provisions, and con NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

The three regro regiments are to do garrison duty in Forts Jackson, St. Phillips and Pike. Farragut was about to attack Port Iludson. He is probably waiting for Banks to make a land attack.

Col. Whitaker is en route for Frankfort to ake his seat in the Senate. Leave of absence was granted to him several weeks before the

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

THE RECONVENING OF THE KENTUCKY LEG-WASHINGTON, January 5, 1863 It would have been a great gratification to me had the nature of my business here per mitted my being at Frankfort during the see which his military abilities and his brilliant services in the field so richly entitle him. He ought to have been made a Brigadier-General long ago. He ought to be made a Major-Genward its deliberations. Since the present Leg-islature first organized in September, 1861, I have been a careful observer, and, in my humble way, a historian of its proceedings as the co respondent of the Journal. There has never berespondent of the Journal. There has never occur
a body of men of more unimpeachable integr
ty and incorruptible patriotism. The whirl win
of excitement and the political heresies whice have uprooted and perverted other deliberathe long hereafter without having its visio blinded by prejudice or selfishness. The record has the impress of pure conservation and the most lofty devotion to the best into ests of our common country. Surrounded by baneful influences; deprived in a great measure of that protection which every State has a right to expect from the General Govern-ment; with the Federal Administration coumitted to cardinal points of policy which must be regarded as injurious to her material inter-ests, and with divided opinions on the great questions which are agitating and couvulsing the country, the State of Kentucky, through her representatives in the Legislature, has maintained a proud and commanding position, which has drawn upon her the admiration of the loyal and the intense bate of the disloyal. which has drawn upon her the admiration of the loyal and the intense hate of the disloyal. Without being swerved by flattery or dispirited by censure, the members of the present Legislature have pursued an onward course, with no guide but the constitutions of their Union and their State, and with no stimulus but the ardent desire to do their whole duty in times of the most perplexing exigencies. In vain have the waves of faction attempted to break over their deliberations; in vain have the tautis of rebel leaders accused them of "disloyalty to the South," and equally in vain have the candied allurements which led so many astray beeu placed as temptation in their way. Stern, unbending, and self-sacrificing as that immortal couclave, which, in the year 1776, deliberated in Philadelphia and produced the Declaration of Independence as the cluster of our national liberty, the Kentucky Legislature of 1861-3 has covered itself with imperishable renown, and will be remembered in after times as "the stay and bulwark" of the loyalty of their distracted State. With treason sapping the foundations of the State, and sympathy with rebellion pervading every avenue to the executive and judicial functions of the Commouwealth, this Legislature entered upon its duties as if condemned to a fiery furnace, or a gladiatoral contest with wild heasts. The Providence which gnarded, protected, and directed as if condemned to a hery furnace, or a gladi-atoral contest with wild heasts. The Provi-dence which gnarded, protected, and directed them and brought them ont unscathed, is the same Almighty Wisdom which, for nearly ninety years, has breathed its spirit into the councils of our nation, and given impulse to its energies for the advancement of human happiness and the prosperous spread of popu-lar government. To it let us reverentially look for guidance in the future as we have been dependent upon it in the past. been dependent upon it in the past.
The recent visit of Governor Robinson to
the city of Washington has most assuredly
given him additional cause to thank God that

given him additional cause to thank God that Kentucky has remained loyal, and he has seen with what love and pride and devotion his State has inspired every loyal heart at the national capital. And you, members of the Keutucky Legislature, know full well that any error of judgment committed by President Lincolu cannot he repaired by a separation from the Union. A half of his official term has already expired, and in less than two months this radical Congress, which I fear has swerred the well-meaning President from his better judgment, will be powerless for further evil. The incalculable disasters which would follow the secession of Kentucky could never be retrieved; but the whole cohort of never be retrieved; but the whole cohort of mistakes and ultraisms which might spring from an entire Presideutial term can be remedied and repaired in a single popular election. Secessiou is no remedy for the political blunder of the emancipation proclamation, but unity with conservatism in the Union will next year elect a Chief Magistrate who will wipe out the proclamation and all its effects.

There is but one immutable principle in our national existence, and this is that our government can never be destroved. With a deever be retrieved; but the whole cohort o ment can never be destroyed. With a de

reministion to recognize this as the vital aim of all legislation, the approaching session of the Kentucky Legislature may escape all mares and devices to comfort and aid the re-

bellion, and may devote all its energies to the restoration of the sundered bonds of fraternity, the preservation of our governmental Union, and the inviolability of the national Constitu-

NEW YORK, Jan. 11. The steamer Creole arrived to-night from New Orleans, on the 3d. She brings despatches to Gen. Halleck. She passed several gunboats bound up the river, and also passed the trans-port Merrimac, with troops, at Southwest Pass; also the gunboat Kensington. The Purser reports having learned, by the arrival of the gunboat Clifton at Southwest Pass, that arly on the morning of the 1st, the rebels made an attack by land and water on the Fed-eral forces at Galveston. Our gunboats were uttacked by five rebel steamers protected by ouble rows of bales of co ton, and loaded with troops, armed with rifles, muskets, &c.
The Harriet Lane was captured by boarding,
after about all our officers, including Capt.
Wainwright, and Lieut. Lee, and the crew of Wainwright and Lieut. Lee, and the crew of one hundred and thrity—all told—had been killed by musketry from the rebel steamers. My informant states that but one or two of the officers and but twelve or fifteen of the crew escaped death. The gunboats Clifton and Owasco were engaged and escaped, the former losing no men and but one wounded. The Owasco lost one killed and thirteen wounded. Two barks loaded with coal fell into the hands of the enemy. The Westfield, the flag ship of Com. Renshaw, was not engaged, being ashore in another channel. Her crew were transferred to transports, and Renshaw, (caring she would fall into the hands of the rebels, blew her up. By some mismanage. caring sie would hil into the names of the ebels, blew her up. By some mismanagement or accident the explosion occurred before the boat containing Renshaw, Lieutenant Zinmerman, and the boat's crew got away, and they were consequently blown up with the chin.

The crew of the Westfield arrived at New Orleans on transports and the remaining troops are on the way back. They did not arrive unil the place had been evacuated. All the flee

il the place had been evacuated. All the fleet tre on the way to New Orleans.

The rebel force was estimated at about five thousand, under Gen. Magruder. Our land orce, under command of Col. Burrill, of Massachusetts, probably did not exceed three hundred, the residue uot having arrived or not being disembarked in time to fight.

Our loss was estimated at from 150 to 260 killed and 200 taken wisoners, the news out. Our loss was estimated at from 150 to 200 illed and 200 taken prisoners, the navy sufaring most, it is thought. The rebel loss was nuch more, as our guns were firing grape and unister continually in their midst.

The rebels had several batteries on shore, and of the long The Federal troops were ou one of the long wharves, and, it is said, repulsed two charges of the rebels before they surrendered. Advices from New Orleans state that Jacob

rker's paper, the National Advocate, pub shed an extract ou the 2d, containing rebel ports of victories at Murfreesboro and Vicks-rig, and Jeff Davi's speech at Jackson. his caused a ferment, and the rebels were pilarions and saucy. On the morning of the 3d Geu. Banks sent a guard to Barker's office, and the Advocate was, for the third time, sup-pressed. This step gave great satisfaction to

pressed. This step gave great satisfaction to the Union men. Capl. Clark, Post Commissary at New Or-leans, had tendered his resignation, and would probably go North in the course of a month. Specials this morning are quite barren of news. The gunboat Montgomery arrived to-day rom Mobile bar, in eight days. No news. A letter from an officer on the U.S. steamer ibb, off Charleston, says Fort Sumter is pla

ted with railroad iron.

FORTRESS MONROS, Jan. 10.

The following from the Richmond Examiner of the 9th: of the 9th:

A special despatch to the Charleston papers says that Bragg addressed the citizens of Dechard and Winchester, Tenn., on Monday, assnring them he would not leave them but nake a stand between Alliance and Tulla-oma. He had fallen back to give his men epose after a battle had exhausted them. The Yankees have advanced twenty-four

The fanges have advanced twenty-formiles from Murfreesboro.

Charleston, Jan. 8.—The following is from Kingston, North Carolina, on the 8th:

"The army is making immense preparations for an advance. Reinforcements are daily riving from Suffolk.
"The Yankees at Moorhead City and New pern are about 5,000 strong, under Gen. Fos-er. They will probably attack Charleston, Wilmington, Weldon, and Goldsboro simul-aneously. It is reported they are now cook-The Richmond Enquirer of the 10th con-

The Richmond Enquirer of the tains the following:

Ralcigh, N. C., Jan. 9th.—The State Journal has reliable information from Newbern that the enemy has not less than 80,000 men on the coast and that a formidable flect is at Beaufort. It is supposed an attack is meditated on Wilmington and Goldsboro.

New York, Jan. 10.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.
Yesterday evening the steamship Griswold, laden with gifts of food for the famished operatives of England, was towed down the bay, and this morning she spread her sails and started on her voyage for the shores of England. As she moved down the bay she was saluted by several British vessels in the harbor, and the crowd of sailors and citizens on her decks, as well as on the steamer which towed cks, as well as on the steamer which towed er out, and on other vessels in the vicinity, whibited their generous enthusiasm by the lost vociferous cheers. Advices from New Orleans report that the rebels have 12,000 mcn and 30 guns at Port Hudson, and that their earthworks extend four

The capitol at Baton Ronge was destroyed

oga, and Ella went into the Piankank to cut ut a schooner which had run the blockade. The Currituck got ashore, but was pulled off. A number of cavalrymen were seen near the schooner, which was up a creek. Our boats fired on them and they skedaddled. Finding impossible to get the schooner ont, she was red by shells, and when they left was in A despatch from Stafford Courthouse, Va.

of the 9th, says: This evening ten of one couts were fired upon near Stafford's store, en miles from here, by a band of 150 rebels n ambush. Our men escaped capture, but wo were wounded, one mortally. A Marfreesboro despatch says the loss of the rebels increases daily; 2,000 of their wounded were sent to Lavergne yesterday. Many more were left here, but can't be moved, as their wounds are frightful, and most of them will die.

burned, so the rebel wounded have to be sen Nashville and thence to Louisville for treat WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. The following was received at headquarters

To Major-General Halleck:
A party of cavalry and intantry was sent out from Yorktown by General Keyes, and landed at West Point night before last. The expedition returned to-day, bringing with them a number of animals and eight loaded yarms. They destroyed the depot and roll-

wagons. They destroyed the depot and roll-ing stock at White House, and burned a steamer and several sloors, boats, and barges laden with grain. They sustained no loss whatever.
[Signed] JOHN A. DIX. The following nominations have been sent to the Senate by the President: Wm. E. Phelps, of Illinois, to be consul at St. Petersburg; T. H. Clay, of Kentucky, to be minister resident of the United States to the Republic of Nicaragus, in place of Andrew B. Dickinson, resignations of Chee, Gilbert Winsder, of Winsouries he gus, in place of Andrew B. Dickinson, resigned; Chas, Gilbert Wheeler, of Missouri, to be consul of the United States at Nuremburg; N. L. Wilson, of Indiana, to be consul at La Union, San Salvador; Mansfield, of Wisconsin, to be consul at Tobasco, in place of N. L. Wilson; Wm. Walter Mnrphy, of Michigan, to be consul of the United States for the Duchy of Brunswick, in place of B. Ellis Martin, resigned. Arthur Folson of Illinois to be consul of ed: Arthur Folsom, of Illinois, to be consul o he United States at Cape Haytien, and Cros

tates at Geneva. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, There is uo truth in the report in Richmond papers of Summer's debarkation. He still occupies his position in front of Fredericksburg. er his supervision.

A thorough investigation of light twelve ounder ammunition shows it to be mostly orthless, the fuses being badly fitted. Sev.

eral casualties occurred from them to our menduring recent battles. A party sent out from Lebanon yesterday to repair the telegraph line from that point and Springfield returned at three o'clock this morning, and report that when on the other side of the state of the nd Spring, thirty miles from Springfield with a cavalry escort accompanying them, they came upon a band of rebels, who bad just eaptured a train of forty wagons heavily loaded with army stores for Springfield. Our cavalry charged upon the rebels, and re-captured the train just as they were about firing

he wagons.

Prisoners taken in the skirmish report that the rebels had taken Springfield and nearly destroyed it by fire. They captured all our stores. Our troops were in Fort Lyon, a large fortification three quarters of a mile north of the town. The enrolled militia at Springfield joined the rebels. NASHVILLE, Jan. 10.

Col. Moore destroyed McMinnville, shellin he houses and outbuildings last night. Carno, Jan. 10 A Memphis despatch this morning says Mc-clernand had arrived at Vicksburg, and had uperseded Shorman in command there.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 10.

Nothing of special importance done in the Legislature to-day.

After taking the sixth ballot for United States Senator, with material change from the first, the joint session adjourned till the first Monday in February.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10. The Lower-House of the General Assembly was balloting all day without result, the vote standing—Dean 41; Sherwood 41. Several attempts to adjourn over were lost. After the forty-eighth ballot the House adjourned to 11 o'clock Monday.

THE FLYING REBELS .- We learn from the Nashville Union that General Bragg was in Winchester, the county seat of Franklin, a county bordering upon Alabama, a few days ago. But few of his soldiers were with him ie bulk of his army being scattered in cor fusion at various poluts along the road and over the country. Deep gloom and discontent pervades the breasts of his soldiers, wh have so lately witnessed the disastrous over hrow of the best disciplined of the Confedera! rnties, at Stone river, and have seen the boast of their leaders, who talked of entering Nashville in triumph, driving before him the Union army, so signally fulsified. Chased out of Kentucky, and overwhelmingly defeated in this State, Bragg is no longer a leader to cheer and inspire a vanquished and retreating army his prestige has ceased to exist. His regiments and divisions are dispersed confusedly over th ountry, like sheep without a shepherd. It i said that in Winchester he told the citizen and soldiers that his retreat was an absolunecessity. Should he risk another engage ment, he will find a necessity for another re

## COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, MONDAY, JANUARY 12.

Since onr last weekly review there has been a dided advance in the rates for gold, the bankers bing at 30235 2 cent premium and selling at 39241 advanced to Money 9 cont premium. Silver to become make a service of the service lrawing on the East at par. The transactions of the week have been limited, and we have no malerle changes to note in the current prices of produce. worthy of remark, however, that all line ands lu the lime of crockery ware have alw be rate of 60 16 70 'gl cent. The river la abon ouary, with a fraction over 5 feet water in the can-he weather is clear and pleasant.

[Our quotatle is apply to wholesale tran ess otherwise stated.

Alcohol.—Advanced. We quote 75 % cent at 77, and 98 % cent at 87c. APPLES, POTATOES, &c .- Sales of green apples 22 5:035 50 7 bbl. We quote potators at \$1 75@1 80 7 bbl. Sales of onions at \$2@2 25.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Butler in demand at 15@20c estern Reserve cheese firm at 11@11 50

Baogino And Rope.—Bagging held at 11@124c at rope at 126c—sales of Manilia at 150.16c. Brans.—Sales white beans at 22@2 50 % bushel, at BEESWAX, &c .- Beeswax In good demand at 30@3: and ginseng at 66662c.

Coar-Pittsburg by the barge and boat-load held
at lacelled and at retail at 20c.

Corron, &c.—Raw cotton is firm, with light sales

of low middling to good intiddling at 50200c. Bat-ling steady at 35c. Sales of G. W. sincetings at 30c, which is an advance. Sales of cotton rams at 37, 38, and 39c for different numbers. Sales of cotton twine ud candiewick at 75c. FLOUR AND GRAIN. Market for flour dull. We quote extra brauds at \$5 5005 65, and other grades in proportion. Wheat arrives slowly, with sales 10 the mills and for shipment at 90c to \$1 for red and prime white. There is a good demand for corn and onts si 4364-56 for ear corn in bulk and 50 to 329 for only. The sales of barley are at \$1 15.

FEATHERS-There is a good demand at 40c. FLAXSEED-Sales at the mitls at \$1 10 % bushet GROCZRIES.—Market quiet. We quote Louisians sugar in hids at 1114@12c, yellow sugar in bble

12%@11/4c, and crushed, powdered, and gried at 15@15/4c. Plantation molasses held at 70% bbls and half bbls, and New York syrns at 60c. quiet at 31@33c lor Rio, Sales of rice at 815009c by he tierce. HIDES, &c.-We quote green at \$166c, dry salt 15c, and city flint at 16c. We quote wak sole at 39@ oc, hemlock 33@37c, harness 3sai-toc, skritting 42c, city

calf at \$25@30 7t dozen, French \$26@40, green hide 6@7c, cily cured 12@13c, and fint 15@14c. HEMP.-Ample receipts, with sales of Kentucky at \$85@95 % tou. HAY-Sales of new timothy at \$14@15. % ton as to the nality, and the market firm.

Igan and Nails-The prices are unchanged. We puole stone-coal bar iron at \$1 1065. Ten-pennialis ic by the hundred kegs, and Pac at retail, and

SOAP AND CANDLES-The deniand is fall. Sale family and No. I soap at 4%c & a, and of German soap at 5%Goc. Star candles 1661 c for light and heavy

506555 è bushel, which is a decline.

Toracco.—The receipts of leal tobacco continue
large, and the sales have been liberal at full prices. The sales of the week at the warehouses emphraced 78

hogsheads, against 479 hogsheads the previous week ed. Kentucky in quoted at 55c to \$1 % B and Virginia

Wool—Salus washed al 60@65c. Freights—Freighta are pientiful and tha rates ar high. We quote pound freights as follows: To Mem-phis 31 % 100 5s., to Hendarson 25c, to Chedinaall 26c to Pittsburg 25c, to Bowling Green 31. Ne shipments have been made to Nashville or Bowling Green on priate account, but the nominal rate is \$1. BANK NOTE LIST. BANKABLE FUNDS.

3 H cent dis

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Shelby House Stock Market - George M. Yager. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10, 1863. Lightsville, Jan. 10, 1863. The arrivate of live stock at this yard during the week ending to-day have been tolerably good, and the market more in favor of drovers and sellers prices somewhat belier.

CATTLE-There was a moderately fair supply of cal ite in the market has past week, and they were setting nearly as fast as they came in, and a few were 'bought by Government contractors and some for the Eastern markets. Only 12 head were left over in the 'market unsold. The prices are about the same as fast a note great many were bought by packers for pasking , our poses. Prices range a llille beller.

unchanged Sherp.
Cov.s and Caives..... TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WERE

ather light and the market rather brisk at last week SHEEP-Are lu good demand. | Hoos - Unchanged and all stock | The control of t

DIED. On the 9th lust., ANN ELIAA, wife of Alexan Owens and daughter of William Fitzsine mons, E-of Alleghany City, aged 27 years.

TAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE T ME PAST WEEK

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., Commission Merchants AND BANKERS, 

TWO NGRO 7 LEN WERE RECENTLY committed to the aways. One of 1 kem calls himself TON 4, as along 5 feel II inche 2 high, of oppercolor, sle bellows of the calls himself about 5 feel II inche 2 high, of the other calls high about 5 feel II inche 2 high, of the other calls high about 1 hot be. The other calls high about 1 hot be. ownerd will come forward, prove property, an arges, by these runaways will be deaft with a g to law. ISAAC LAVE i wf.m. Jaher of Hardin county.

Steamboat Lanterns.

A SINE assortment of Coal Oil Lanterns for Steam boats for sale at opjables WM. SKENE & OO.'S, Bellittet.

From the Democrat | IMPOUTANT CUME FOR TRITER. - DAVISOR the most impuring remedies for TETTE ALT RUSCH, and HARREL'S ITCH now in us s been thoroughly tried by many of our who are afflicted with enlaneous diseases we do well to call at Raymond & Tyler's, 74 Four atreet, who are agents for the sale of it.

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WHICH CAUSES SO MANY ALARMING SYMP
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off one a sufferer,
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BANK NOTICE. COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY, PADUCAH, Jan. 2, 1863. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND (IF THREE PER cent, free from tiovernment tax, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank and Branches, and will be paid to the stockholders on and after Junuary 8 110 da&w1\* The Louisville Tobacco Warehouse

E HAVE TAKEN AN OFFICE TEMPORARIL in the room occupied by Measrs. Stancilli & Vo. Archilects, No. 413 Main street (engrance to We a Gallery), where we may be found during be-hours until the counsistion of our new hou-bours until the counsistion of our new houdis dawistm PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO. KENTUCKY AND WESTERN CLAIMS AGENCY.

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tions, blank forms, and salon of the same.

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PURE JUICE of the

AMERICAN "CATAWBA" GRAPE, And has obtained a rare popularity throughout the Wost and South, where great quantities of this superbarticle are sold for Medicinal and Family purposes. If not only equals but excels the choicest Imported Brandice in PURITY, QUALITY, and RICHNESS OF

FLAVOR, and wherever it has been introduced it bean invariably med the most unqualified favor and extendthis country, and the opportunity to procure an article of such quality as to supersede the sale and use of the many vile compounds so often sold under the name of

THE CATAWBA BRANDY

Profession all the choice qualities of the BEST import-ed Lipnor, and is positively known to be of PERFECT PUBITY and of superior flavor. DR. A. A. HAYES, Assayer of Massachusa DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, Chemist, New York, DR. HIRAM COX, Chemical Inspector, Ohio. DR. JAMES R. NICHOLS, Chamist, Boston.

The Catawba Brandy, wend it in the highest terms

For Medicinal Uses We would also subjoin the following certificale We have tested for Lord & Smit

We have tested for Lord 4 8mit olic liquor denominated "Lyo E 1 10 ATAWEA BRANDY," and have has same to TAWEA BRANDY," and have free front all lajurious additions and well adapted Medicinal and other uses requir! 2 a pure Brandy J. V. Z. BLANET, G. A. MARRINER,

The trade supplied at Mannfacturers' prices by RAYMOND & TYLER, 74 Fourth st., Sole Agents for the Brandy in Kentucky, Tonnessee, and Indiana, and to shean all orders must be sent.

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Time the True Tree-Experience the Best Guide. AN OLD STANDARD REMEDY OR COUGHS, COLDS. CONSUMPTION, AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. The Vegetable Pulmonary Dalsam cores the nost popular medicine ever mi furth core of Cundin, Colis, and Communities at the core of Cundin, Colis, and Communities reputation for nearly justs years, circums of the highest respectability prescribe it witor to any other preparation in use for the complaints, and thousands of families length for an a Standard Family Medicine. Solid generally, it cants and 31.

ared only by EEED, CUTLER, & CO., Boston,

jan3 d2aw&w3m E. WILDER, Agent Louisville NOTICE. THE COPARTNESSHIP HERETOFONE EXIST ing between Bavil E. Young, The E. Overlan secto Passons, John W. Armstrong, and Joseph Johnson, ander the name of PAVID R YUUNG obuyon, ander the name of PAVID R YUUNG D. Ia blis day dissolved by limitation. The bustness JACOB PARSONS.

NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY, For the speedy and peri Cure of Gonorrhum; Gleet, Urethral Discharges, Seminal Weakness, Nathly Emissions, Inconting General Debality and Irritability, Gravel, tricture and Affections of the Klaineys and

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS Dr. Bell's Treatise on Seminal Weakness.

icd, SENT FREE. SIX CENTS are DR. BELL'S GREEN BOOK complete Treatise on GONORRHOLA, GLEET TRICTURE, SYPHILIS, &c., in all its various lages, with 97 Prescriptions in English adapted for elf-treatment without the aid of a Physician. Price One Dollar. pills or Books will be sent secure from obser-mail, post-paid, on receipt of the money by J. BRYAN, 76 Cedar at., N. Y.,

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dark, dry cellar.
If the hives are rightly arranged, and the If the hives are rightly arranged, and the cellar ventilated by opening either a door or window in the night time, occasionally, there will be no loss of bees only what die of old age, and the comb will look nearly as white as in the tall previous. Bees when kept in a cellar of this kind will not make a discharge to soil the comb during the whole winter, and will consume but a very few pounds of honey—eay about a ponnd to a thousand bees; for ordinary swarms it would require from ten to twenty pounds of honey. At this low temperature, the bees will remain very quiet and still, and if the cellar is kept perfectly dark, they will remain so during the whole winter, and will hardly know when spring approaches, which will not be the case when kept in a room above ground or ont of doors. Bees frequently receive more injury in being confined to a hive ou the approach of spring than they will if allowed to fly ont.

The time to put bees into scinter quarters depends somewhat upon the severity of the weather—usually the last of November or the lst of December; if the weather is not too cold, they may safely remain out until near Jannary. They generally suffer more in the latter

they may safely remain out until near Jannary. They generally suffer more in the latter part than in the beginning of winter.

Position of the Huese when placed in the Cellar.—If straw or the old-fashioned board hive, they should be turned bottom-side up with the bottom-boards removed.

Ohio Farmer.

KEEPING FRUITS .- Nature is a great conservator as well as producer, when she can have her own way. The day after Christmas, we were hunting Delaware grapes under a trellie in Mr. Clymer's garden at Galion, and found them as plump and tresh and juicy sweet as they were last Angust. These little honey bags had uestled nuder a friendly covering of leaves on the bare ground, and all the snows and changes of weather had not vitiated or dried the nectar of their precions globes, while the savings from our own vines, carefully en-veloped in cotton and pnt.np in boxes, had ont-

Illinois Stock Farming.—The Prairie Farmer mentious, among other Western farmers who have become rich by stock farming, B. F. Harris, a native of Eastern Virginia, who llarits, a native of Eastern Virginia, who first obtained the means for baying a farm by buying, driving, and selling stock. He has continued to add to his lands until he now has a farm of 6,000 acres; an orobard pasture contains 2,500 acres; he raises 1,000 acres of corn yearly, and feeds all to his animals. He understands his business well, and makes money by it, "because," he saya, "he can't help it."

morning paper:

Merfreesboro, Jan. 5.

The enemy evacuated in haste during Saturday night. It is reported they were teribly demoralized from losses, but they left no property behind them. General Negley purened them with infantry. A cavalry force also followed to-day. Spear's 1st Teun. brigade attacked and dispersed their rear guard of cavalry. Their loss in Wednesday's battle was 5,000, exceral bandered on Thursday, over 1,200 on Friday, and 1,000 on Saturday night, including wounded and captured. We have 1,500 of their prisoners, two colonels, and seving the advance of Gen. Buell's army entered Louisville on the 25th and the rear division of the 3d have been re-

Hanson are here.

Gen. Breckinridge was severely wounded, and Gen. Adams had an arm broken.

(Pas the Lauteville Jouenal.) INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN HENTERNY THE MARCH TO LOUISVILLE.

The Invasion of Kentucky by the rebels attacked our forces on Saturday at saven of clock P. M., posted strongly in rife plate armies nade fragg and Kirby Smith, with the avowed intention of attempting to hold the State, was certainly one of the most despirate nadertakings of the war. To make it consistent with reason and the established reputations of those two Generals we must believe that they were induced to enter into the scheme under mistaken ideas concerning the true-state of feeling in Kentucky. The Southern press had long clamored at the enslavement of Kentucky, and the rebel refugees from that State had londly declared that should a rebel army ever march within its borders the people would rise, shake off the tyrauny of the old regime, and gloudly cast their fortunes with their ears to these facts and heark-ened only to the delusire voice of the siren which called them to Kentucky only to meet with bitter disappointments, and to lind how completely they had been decived.

From the movements of General Bragg it seemed likely that Louisville would be the grand point for which be would strike. The first noticeable halt which he made was at Glasgow, where he made his preparations to cut the railroad, either at Bowling Green or Munfordville. A bowling Green or Munfordville. Munfordville would at the railroad, either at Bowling Green or Munfordville. Munfordville was decided upon; or the unexpected arrival of the advance of on rarmy at Bowling Green, and at once to place it in a defensive condition. It is probable that Gen. Bragg was expedited in his decision as to which point he would attack by rumors of the arrival of General Buell's army at Nashville. Munfordville was decided upon; or the unexpected arrival of the advance of on rarmy at Bowling Green, and the point of our army at Bowling Green, and the first of the remainder of it, compelied him to give up the intention of first approach of the remainder of it, compelied him to give up the intention of first approach of the remainder of it, compelied him

capturing that place.
While the rebel army was manœuvring in front of onr army in Tennessee, and was threatening Nashville, extensive works had been thrown up about that city. When it be-came evident that Bragg had gone into Ken-

came evident that Bragg had gone into Kentucky, and that the greater portion of onr army must follow him, these works were hurriedly pushed forward towards completion, and soon assumed a formidable character. With its defences and the garrison left to hold them Nashville was safe against almost any force the enemy could bring against it.

The rear of General Buell's army left Nashville on the 15th of September, and the different divisions were pushed forward and concentrated at Bowling Green in rapid succession. The advance of the different columns engaged daily in heavy skirmishes with the enemy's cavalry, but no formidable resistance was made to the progress of our troops. The indications now became stronger that the enemy were aiming at Lonisville. To save that place was of the utmost importance, Captured letters had partially exposed the plans of the rebel Generals, and pointed to the capture of Louisville, Okso Former.

Young Stock.—A great many humane men are guilty of habitual cruelty without knowing it. They have been brought up to believe that musicy straw and cora-lodder, poor hay and oats, will do well enough for young stock, and "been them doing," through the winter. The mistake is not only-cruelty to the stock, but unprofitable to the farmer. If "whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well, whatever stock is weeth raising is worth raising well—worth developing to the greatest degree of perfection that good and abundant load and constant atteution can reach. A father who should think bread crusts and their, would not be long without the contempt of his neighbors; and yet he would be just as reasonable in bis purent of results as his neighbor who should think "anything is good enough for young stock,"

A starved calf or colt is always a stinted one, and what thoses in that way, the first two or three years of its life, it never regains. In our own experience we have uver found any hay too good for young stock, and we would just about as soon think of going without no own coffee as of permitting any one of them to go without a few oats or a littlemeal every dynamy hay too good for young stock, and we would just about as soon think of going without no own coffee as of permitting any one of them to go without a few oats or a littlemeal every dynamy hay too good for young stock, and we would just about as soon think of going without no own coffee as of permitting any one of them to go without a few oats or a littlemeal every dynamy hay too good for young stock, and we would just about as soon think of going without no own coffee as of permitting any one of them to go without a few oats of the many hay too good for young stock, as it is the production of muscle, and not the laying on of fat, the owner seeks.

A dozen thrifty, sleek, well-to-do calves are worth looking at in any man's barn, but the laying on of fat, the owner seeks.

A dozen thrifty, sleek, well-to-do calves are worth looking at in any ma

He could not have made more than a mounentary stand at Bowling Green, for there were no supplies there. He would have been compelled to return to Nashville only to be be leaguered and starved out. There was no one to come to his assistance: his army was entirely dependent upon itself. These are some of the reflections which a commander must entertain and revolve in his own mind before determining npon a battle. The decisio Gen. Bnell is not known to the writer of

they were last Angust. These little honey bags had uestled nuder a frieudly covering of leaves on the bare ground, and all the snows and changes of weather had not vitiated or dried the nectar of their precions globes, while the savings from our own vines, carefully enveloped in cotton and pnt np in boxes, had ont lasted their usefulness weeks ago.

The same is true of apples; let an apple get covered np by leaves under the tree, and it will retain its freshness for a long time, in spite of storm, sun, or frost.—Ohio Farmer.

Illinois Stock Farming.—The Prairie Farmer mentions, among other Western farmers who have become rich by stock farming, B. F. and that to facilitate its movements the trans-portation of the army would have to be re-duced. A supply of provisions must also be obtained, and this occasioned a delay of two

electric answer of Eastern Virginia, who first obtained the means for baying a farm by the first obtained the means for baying a farm by the first obtained the means for baying a farm by the first obtained the means for baying a farm by the first obtained the means for baying a farm by the first obtained the means for baying a farm by the first obtained the means for baying a farm of 6,000 acres; an orelated pasturector, and of 6,000 acres; an orelated pasturector, and the first own of 6,000 acres; an orelated pasturector, and the first own of 6,000 acres; an orelated pasturector, and the first own of 6,000 acres; an orelated pasturector, and the first own of 6,000 acres; an orelated pasturector, and the first own of 6,000 acres; an orelated pasturector, and the first own of 6,000 acres; an orelated pasturector, and the first own of 6,000 acres; an orelated pasturector, and the first own of 6,000 acres; an orelated pasturector, and the first own of 6,000 acres; an orelated pasturector, and the first own of 6,000 acres; an orelated pasturector, and the first own of 6,000 acres; an orelated pasturector, and the first own of 6,000 acres; and first own of 6,000

On the 29th of September.

Our army was once more back at the old starting point, having marched over, and fonght over, the soil of four States, and having depleted by stragglers, including a number of officers, who will be diagracefully dismissed, several for desertion.

The Chicago Board of Trade Battery, which behaved gallantly, lost 4 killed and 8 wounded, and 13 horses killed.

On the 29th of September.

Our army was once more back at the old starting point, having marched over, and fonght over, the soil of four States, and having another over, the soil of four States, and having an or marching than any army on this continent. The rebels were just awakening to the reality of their position. They had been they dismarched in this, but now they found that, not with standing their advantage in having a long start, Gen. Bnell's army had beaten them to Louisville. But the cup of disappointem to was not yet full. The tragedy at Perryville and the inaugural farce at Frankfort were to make up the last act, ending in the Army of Liberation quietly stealing out of Kentucky.

Cardenos amidst great rejotcing.

New York, Jan. 6.

Richmond papers of the 3d have been received. The Despatch announces Stuart's return from a raid with 300 prisoners.

Gold is quoted at \$1 90. The Confederate over they disadvantage in having a long start, Gen. Bnell's army had beaten them to Louisville. But the cup of disappointem to the reality of their position. They had marched lnto Kentucky expecting to be received with open arms. Not only were they disadvancing, with light receipts.

Cardenos amidst great rejotcing.

New York, Jan. 6.

Richmond papers of the 3d have been received. The Despatch and have been received. The Despatch and have been received. The Despatch and have been received. The Despatch of the starting point and have been received. The Despatch of the starting point in the nown yet of their position. They had marched little distance the proposition of the starting point was a start the role of the starting point in the saw

NAMYILLE, Jan. 5.

The rebels attacked our forces on Saturday at seven o'clock P. M., posted strongly in rifle pits, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter. The fight continued two hours. At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning the rebels commenced their retrest. At uoon Stanley's cavalry entered Murfreesboro, and captured prisoners, stores, and guns. Our troops in force occupied Murtreesboro this morning. The enemy have

sance down the river, which extended to a point opposite the upper batteries, expecting to see the gunboat Essex, as she was expected,

to see the gunboat Essex, as she was expected, but she had not arrived.

The gnnboats Black Hawk, Benton, Baron DeKalb, and Louisville, with five lighter boats, had engsged a battery near Yazoo City, with what effect was not known.

Gen. Sherman's forces, now about 50,000 strong, landed from sixty-nine transports.

Six miles below Napoleon, the Rattler found one of our coal barges, taken from the Blue Wing, scuttled and snnk in three feet of water. The rebels were working away taking out coal as fast as possible, for the nse of the Lizzie Simmons, which is expected out of the Arkansas as soon as it rises. The rebels used an underskirt for a flag of truce. The Rattler stopped and took on 500 tons of coal and

an underskirt for a flag of truce. The Rattler stopped and took on 500 tons of coal and some of the crew, and a State flag.

The Conestoga is acting police between the White and Arkansas rivers.

Near Millikinsville the ammunition boat Judge Torrence on Monday was fired at twice. The Rattler, in retaliation, threw 76 rounds of shell into the village, destroying the principal part of it hy fire.

It is reported that Captain Gwinn is dead.
General McClernand, ou board the Tigress, had reached Napoleon. The Tigress, convoyed by the rams Lancaster. Blue Wing, and Gladiator, was captured by field pieces, and not by a battery, as reported at Ilelena.

Un Sunday night fifteeu rebels dashed into town and captured nineteen prisoners without firing a gun.

The redel Forget is paying for his recent

town and captured nineteen prisoners without firing agun.

The rebel Forrest is paying for his recent
fuu. Gen. Sullivan overtook him last Wednesday at Ilunt's Cross-roads, twelve miles
cast of Lexington, and attacked him with
about 6,000 men. The battle continued nearly all day, resulting in great rebel skedaddling,
not, however, without loss—report says over
1,000 killed and wounded. We have tuken
500 prisoners, with arms, horses, &c., and
eight pieces of artillery.
Col. Lawler, at last accounts, was pursuing
the fugitives, and, as the Tennessee is not the fugitives, and, as the Tennessee is not tordable, the hope is that all will yet be taken. The rebel Col. Napier, next in command to Forrest, is killed; Major Strong, Forrest's Ad-

intant, is a prisoner. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. The material result of Stuart's cavalry raid was one Government wagon half filled with oats.

Balloon observations, nine hundred feet

nntil Tuesday morning.

To Major-General Halleck:

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 4.

U. S. GRANT, Msjor-General Commanding

HEADQUARTERS, NASHVILLE, }

January 4-1 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
Skirmishing commenced on the evening
the 29th, our forces following the ene

I have heard nothing of importance since ten o'clock last night, and at that time everything

was favorable to us.
[Signed] BOBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Headquagters Fourteenth Asmy Coaps, Department of the Cumberland, in Faont of Musafersboro, Jau. 3, via Nahvulle, Jan. 4. To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

On the 26th of December we marched from

ike, and Gen. Crittenden on the main Mnr. freesboro pike. Our left and centre met with a strong resistance, such as the nature of the conntry permits. The rolling or hilly routes skirted by cedar thickets, and farms intersect-

ed by small streams, with rocky bluff-banks, formed many serions obstacles. Gen. McCook drove Gen. Hardee's corps a mile and a half from Nolinsville and occupied

the place.

Gen.Crittenden reached to within a mile and

a half of Lavergne.

Gen. Thomas reached Wilson's Pike, meet-

ing with no serions opposition.
On the 27th Gen. McCook drove Hardee from Nolinsville, and pushed a reconnoitering division six miles toward Shelbyville, which found that Hardee had retreated toward Mur-

reesboro.

Gen. Crittenden fought and drove the ene-

my before him, occupying the line of Stew-art's creek and capturing some prisoners, with slight loss. Gen. Thomas occupied the vicin-ity of Nolinsville, when he was partially sur-

prised, thrown into confusion, and driven back. Gen. Sheridan's division had repulsed the enemy four times and protected the flank of the centre, which not only held its own, but advanced until this untoward event, which

but advanced until this untoward event, which compelled me to retain the left wing and support the right until it could be rallied and assume a new position. On the 1st the rebels opened by an attack on us, and were again repulsed. On the 2d instant there was skirmishing along the front, with threats of an attack, until 3 o'clock P. M., when the enemy advanced and threw a small division across Stone river to occur the commandian

across Stone river to occupy the commanding ground there, while reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division, which had no artil-

ery. I saw a heavy force coming from the woods ad-

CAIRO, Jan. 4,

high, revealed to our commanders last week that the number of rebel infantry camped across the Rappahannock was largely diminished. ished.

Charleston, Dec. 31.—The British steam sloop Petrel, from Fort Monroe, has arrived off the bar. She was visited by Mr. Bunch, the British Consul, to-day, and will come up to the city.

The following resolution, offered in the House to-day, was referred to the committee on Federal Relations: Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring, That the proclamation issued by President Lincoln, on the 22d of September, and the supplementary proclamation on the 1st of January, will inangurate a most important epoch in American history, and, meeting on full endorsement, we carnestly and respectfully urge its rigid enforcement, and will best endeavors to sustain it.

HEADQUARTERS, NASHVILLE, ) January 4-1 P. M. }
To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
The third day was spent in bringing up and distributing provisions and ammunition. I has been raining all day, and the ground it

cation with the city by the Shreveport rail-road, which work was successfully performed, General Sherman was reinforced on Sunday by 9,000 men from Grant's army by way of the river. The whole Federal force before

THE WAR DE STATE STATE OF STATES AND STATES

ideacial despatch to the Missour! Republican !

MEMPHIS, Dec. 80, via Caino, Jan. 3.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 30, via Calko, Jan. 3.
An intelligent gentleman who came up from our fleet near Vicksburg, reports that the Confederates had evacuated Port Hudson, and that the fleet from New Orleans was near Natches, in route for Vicksburg. The Confederates had sent all their steamboats except three we led vices to prevent confuse. HEADQUARTERS TENTIL DEVISION, AND TROOPS ON THE L. & N. H. R., LOUISVILLE, KY., January, 1863. Captain: The commanding officers of th post and stockades which were assailed by Morgan's force in his recent attack on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have been required to render a report to these lieadquarthree up lted river to prevent capture.

The fleet approaching Vicksburg from Helena is reported as very near its destination, and we shall doubtless soon learn of active hostilities in front of Vicksburg, unless, in-

Natches, in route for Vicabuay. The Companies of the variety led river to prevent capture.

The fleet approaching Vicabuary from Helean is reported as very near its destination, and we shall doubtless soon learn of active deed, the place shall have been surrendered. A prisoner from Jackson had reported at Helean that when he left that place all the Confederate from Jackson had reported at Helean that when he left that place all the Confederate from Jackson had reported at Helean that when he left that place all the Confederate from Jackson had reported at Helean that when he left that place all the Confederate from Jackson had reported at Helean that when he left that place all the Confederate from Jackson had reported at Helean that when he left that place all the Confederate from Jackson had been supposed their destination to be Vicabuary.

By way of Holly Springs we get a report that time. Price evanuated Orennias several that the place of the confederate for the state of the place of the confederate for the state of the place of the confederate for the state of the state of the place of the confederate for the place of the state of the place of the state of the place of the state of the place of the place of the defined and the place of the place of the state of the place of the place of the place of the two birty and the place of the place of the place of the two birty and the place of the place of the place of the two birty and the place of the place of the two birty and the place of the place of the two birty and the place of the place of the place of the two birty and the place of the place of the place of the two birty and the place of the place of the place of the two birty and the place of the

Everything is eucouraging, and promises a speedy and victorious termination of the siege. The enemy is reported to be 14,000 strong, and securely intrenched. Rifle pits extend entirely around Vicksburg, two miles from ing to that point disconraged it. After the envelopment of the garrison at Sulphur Fork trestle, a company of the enemy's cavalry advanced along the road toward the Rolling Fork stockade, burning Cane Run bridge. This is as far as the rebels came along the main stem. Next morning, just as they were about to open on Rolling Fork stockade, Col. Harlan with his brigade and battery overtook them and a battle ensued, resulting in their flight. Morgan's force was mounted, and he had with him seven or eight pieces of artillery, among which were some six ponnders, and possibly a twelve pounder howitzer. Col. Harlan was cnabled to overtake him on account of the delays occasioned by the sevtown. Seventy guns are in position, fronting on the Mississippi. The gunboats made a demonstration on the batteries at Harris's Bluff this afternoon. The action lasted an hour and a quarter, and was quite brisk. The enemy revealed seven heavy rifled guns, all mounted in separate batteries in the face of the bluff. The position is formidable, defending half that obstructs the river. Our troops are now getting in order for the attack on Vicksburg to-morrow or Monday. Farragut and Banks have not yet arrived, bnt are honrly expected.

Jeff Davis was at Vicksburg from Saturday

Col. Harian was enabled to overtake him on account of the delays occasioned by the several stockades and detachments of troops that were planted in his way. Had the resistance been more prolonged he could have been caught by Col. Harian in Muldrow's Hill and probably compromised to the extent of his heavier guns. From first to last our casualties were small, and the several surrenders appear to have been induced more by the moral To Major-General Halleck:

Despatches from Gen. Sherman and the Naval Commander were received at Helena on the 31st. The gunboats were engaging the enemy's batteries. Gen. Sherman was within three miles of Vicksburg, hotly engaged. From rebel sources I learn that the Grenada Appeal says the Yankees have got possession of Vickshurg.

[Signed]

U. S. GRANT. pear to have been induced more by the moral effect of the enemy's artillery than by destruction of life or the privations incident to

a long siege.
In the stockade, as an element of defence for the railroad, I still have confidence, but I for the railroad, I still have confidence, but I ask for troops to garrison them—well-seasoned soldiers. Of the stockades attacked, only two were fluished. Of these one held out five hours, and required two or more changes of position before the guns brought to bear on it effected the reduction. This was the Bacon Creek stockade. The New Haven stockade it is the confidence of the stockade. The New Haven stockade with the carrison still Standard t

the 29th, our forces following the enemy closely and driving them to the evening of the 30th. On the morning of the 31st the enemy attacked our forces at daylight. Ever since that time the fight has been progressing. This is the fifth day in the same locality. If the whole Richmond army does not get here our success is certain. The fighting has been terrible. Our army has the advantage and will hold it, God willing. I cannot give particulars. Our officers have suffered terribly. I have heard nothing of importance since ten bolds it.

Before closing this report I must be allowed to express my regret that the dispositions to meet this attack on the road were not suffered to remain unchanged. The two cavalry regiments fitted out with light guns, with a special view to this service, have been called to a distant field of operations. The removal of the 33d brigade, its battery, and cavalry, first to Glassow and thence to the Cumber. holds it. of the 33d brigade, its battery, and cavalry, first to Glasgow and thence to the Cumberland river, deprived me of the means of moving compactly and rapidly on Morgan on his approach. The transfer of the 34th brigade and its battery from Lebanon to Columbia elicited a respectful protest from me at the time. That brigade resumed its place in time to protect Lebanon, but not in time to support Rolling Fork bridge and the trestles. In future, should the demands for forces be supplied by drafts on the railroad guards, the like result must follow. It is for my immediate superiors to decide where the sacrifice is to be made.

Very resp'ly, your ob'd't serv't Nashville in three columns—Gen. McCook by the Nolinsville pike, Gen. Thomas from his encampment on Franklin's pike via Wilson's

is to be made.

Very resp'ly, your ob'd't serv't

[Signed]

C. C. G!LBERT,

Brig.-Gen. Vols., com'd'g luth Division and

Troops on L. & N. R. R.

Capt. A. C. Semple, A. A. G., Headq'rs Dist.

West. Ky., Louisville, Ky.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 The following despatch has been received headquarters here:

Readquarters Pep't of the Cumbealand,
Judiary 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:
We have fought one of the greatest battle
of the war, and are victorious. Our entire suc
cess on the 31st ult. was prevented by a sur
prise of the right flank, but we have neverthe ess beaten the enemy after a three days' fight They fled with great precipitation on Saturday night. The last of their column of cavalry left this morning. Their loss has been very heavy. Generals Rains and Hanson are killed. Generals Cladson, Adams, and Breck-

inridge are wounded.

(Sigued)

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major General Commanding. NASHVILLE, Jan. 6. Upwards of 600 rebel privates and nineteen

commissioned officers were brought in this commissioned omcers were brought in this evening.

Unofficial reports state that cannonading was heard some ten miles beyond Murfreesboro. Our forces are pursning the rebels. Bragg may make a stand at Tullahoma. Our wonnded number about 7,000. Our whole loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners will not reach 10,000. The rebel loss is double that of ours, The wounds of our soldiers are mostly slight. The best buildings in our city have been taken for hospitals. Our wounded will be well cared for.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. Gen. Grant's order against the Jews had been peremptorily rescinded by direction of the President. A delegation of Jews came here from Cincinnati and Paducah, and made I saw a heavy force coming from the woods advancing in line of battle three lines deep. They drove our little division before them. After a shap contest, in which we lost 70 or 80 killed and 375 wounded, they were finally repulsed by General Negley's division and the remaining troops of the left wing of Gen. Morton's pioneer brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their intrenchments, their officers rallying them with great difficulty. They lost heavily. We occupied the ground with the left wing last night. The lines were completed at four o'clock in the morning. au earnest representation of the cruelty and injustice of Gen. Grant's exclusion of them from his department. They and Mr. Gurley waited on the President and Gen. Halleck, and at once secured the revocation of the order.

The Times has the followish despatch:

Nashville, Jan. 5.—From persons arriving from the battlefield, I learn that on Saturday night, during the storm, the rebels attacked our men in their rifle-pits along the whole line. There was heavy fire in the centre, We drove the enemy across Stone river. The 77th Pennsylvania first carried the point, and on Sunday morning Stanley's brigade entered Murfreesboro. The town is injured by shells. Geu. Sill's body was at the Courthouse. The rebels buried their own dead and our officers. There has been great loss of Confederates.

We lost about 9,500 killed and wounded, and about 5,000 prisoners. The enemy retreated to Tullahoma. Our forces are terribly scattered. Out of 136 Colonels engaged we have lost 19 killed.

Battle-Feeld, Stone River, Jan. 5. New York, Jan. 5. CAIBO, Jan. 4,
The Memphis Bulletin, just received, says the steamer Rattler has arrived from the fleet at Vicksburg, which place she left on Monday evening. The fighting had been going on five days, commencing on Wednesday. Up to Monday morning Sherman had captured three lines of the enemy's works, and the fury of the firing on the fourth and last line of defence on the Vicksburg and Jackson road had ceased. Indications were that it had surrendered. This line was just two miles from Vicksburg, and nothing between Sherman and the city but the trestle work of the railroad.

Before taking the fortifications General Sherman sent a brigade to cut off communication with the city by the Shreveport rail-

BATTLE-PIELD, STONE RIVER, Jan. 5. BATTLE-FIELD, STONE KIYER, Jan. 9.
On Saturday it rained, and all was quiet until night, when the 3d Ohio and 88th Indiana charged and carried a rebel breastwork, capturing 50 prisoners and killing many rebels, with a slight loss. During the night the enemy evacuated, and are supposed to be retreating to Favetteville. the river. The whole Federal force before to Vicksburg is now 40,000.

The latest accounts are that we had captured ten guns and some prisoners.

Nothing has yet been heard of the forces below Vicksburg.

The steamer Jndge Torrence was twice fired on while passing Millikenville. In retaliation the Rattler turned the town.

Gen. Sullivan, with a force of 6,000 men, was attacked on Thursday morning at Hunt's Cross Roads, twelve miles from Lexington, Tenn. A severe engagement ensued, lasting all day. A gunboat patroling the river prevented the rebels crossing. They fought desperately, but finally were routed and scattered, with the loss of 1,400 in killed and wounded, and 400 captured. We also took 300 horses, nearly 1,000 stand of arms, and a battery of six gnns. The Union loss is 800 killed and wounded. These losses may be exaggerated, but it is certain that they were very heavy.

emy evacuated, and are supposed to be retreating to Fayetteville.

NEW YORE, Jan. 6.

In the Herald's account of the loss of the Monitor it is stated the water rose within 3 inches of the fires of the Passaic when the State of Georgia started hack and ran her before the wind. PHILADRIPHIA, Jan. 6.
The Press has a Nashville despatch stating that all the bridges in East Tennessee have been burned, and that Col. Bruce has recaptured Clarksville.

HEADQUARTERS ABMY OF THE POTONAC. All quiet on the Rappahannock. A flag of truce crosses the river daily. The principal business transacted is the exchange of such refugees as is authorized by the military anthorities on both sides.

: Der the Louisville Janvani. MY REARC'S STUBY.

MY REART'S STORY,
By ANNER LEGNARD (MOLLY MYNTER)
All night long the Automn rain-drops
Best against my window-pana,
While my heart throbbed out its slory
In the paneses of the rain.
And along the misty upbinds,
Shadowed in my soul and dim,
Rang a low and plainitive music
Like a dying mother's hymn

When she leaves her heart's best jewels
"In the loveless world alone,
When she listens half to angels,
Half to bleeding hearts that moan;
Yes, I blatened to the rain-drops
Beating 'gainst my whidow-pone,
Thinking how they knocked to enter,
Knocked the dreary night in zone.

So I knocked, oh form I worshipped, Knocked with a bing heart and bra Yet knocked at the sould astern ports Yanily as the Antunn-rain. For a gentle blue-yeel vision, Eairer, lovelier than mite, Haunted all the dremning moments And the waking hours of thine.

When I listened to her praises, Spoken in the Summer time, Oh, they struck apon my life-chords Like a pealing funeral chime-Striking out the py and beauty, Quenching all its golden light, Till my heart was like a valley In a bleak December night;

Save no star-beams wandered o'er it, Bending frem a sky of blue— No: two dark and cold and cheerless, With its maniling Upas dew. When the roses dropped their petals, Fragrant with a clewy red. Then thy dainty blue-eyed vision Simibered with the early dust.

And my love too field slowly.

Like a trembling morning star,
When the daylight comes in beauty
Through a crimson Eden-barFaded, for no dead lowle askes

Will my soul take for a crown,
And my heart holds one more gravestone
'Mid its shadows dim and brown. NEW CASTLE, KY.

A fairer wreath than this was aid on the couch of a dying year: "Tread softly and speak low
"For the old year lies a-dying."
Tennysor

December's clouds to-night have piled on high A coach whereon a flemi-god night did not need to be a coach whereon a flemi-god night did not need to be a coach whereon a flemi-god night did not need to be a coach line of the coach of the coach line of the coach like au enchanter's euervated wand, like au enchanter's euervated wand, like au enchanter's euervated wand, listony white locks excaping from a band That seems a poor and seuseless mockery now, (The crown alls loosely on a dying hrow)!—
And 'ueaith his sandailed foot a rolling sphere, Fast reeling into space.

Thus dies the Year!

"I was a king"—he said—"clate and strong;
My children were the nations that belong
To time—by right of heritage and birth;
Oae best I loved on all this celling earth
(Escaping fast from "neath my shrinking sole)—
But in my clements of stern control—
There lacked that golden cord that binds men—son! (
soul!—

There incked that politics cord that blinds men—souls—
To those twin brothers—youngest—best beloved, iff all my wing o'ershadowed most approced, iff all my wing o'ershadowed most approced, My beantiful, my brave!—my tark and fair One—with Aurora's glory in his halt—
Both monded to the same—by blood and vow—Filling one seal of Empire—proudly bright—thick those twin boys that Lesla gave to Jove, That shine in an eternity of Love, High 'mild the host of heaven—ensphered in light' Brothers o'er which had fallen one single night o'd discord—that perchance the dawning day Had chased, with other planatous, fast away t These to compel to unison I strove—How vainly!—these despatring hands may show—

"You stand beside me-even as I speak, Heir of the ages-young and stately year! Your face is beautiful as that the Greek Gave to his Sun god-and your eye is clear As the star Hesperus, in virtue's light sere. I see you poised npon your argont spear Wuiting great issnes—with a faith sublime (rownless as yet—oh's you of fate and lime, Yet Sainra's self could ask no fitter peerbyen in the golden fullness of his prime! Then heed my dying acceuts:

Then heed my dying acceuts:

Hear—oh I hear—
Take for your bride the meek and dove-eyed maid, One of the sisters who awalt your nod—
The olive-crowned—by scraph hands arrayed in roles of snow—the wronged—the off betrayed Christ's virgin handmaid—beace—beloved of God.
Hold well your troth—let not he had no sering eyes.
Even though her altars amoke with sacrifice, She speaks in tones of music shrill and loud—ller skining armor hides the monldy shrond.
Me—with her magic wand she smote at first—And, held entranced by the magnetic burst of her bold beauty—with the pealing strum. The spell—the cannon I beliefd her come—Blood was upon her garments—bot the blast.

DIED: In this city, on Saturday night, January 3, Dr. Wn PRICE, in the 73d year of his age. II. Beuton.

At his residence in Constantine, Breck inridge county, Kentucky, on the 3d inst, of Prenmonia, Sandyon Listin, long and favorably known as an energetic anomerprising merchant of Big Spring and Constantine, Kentucky. In this city, January 6th, 1863, BENJAMIN BOSWOAT STRIPL, youngest son of the Ri. Rev. B. B. Smith and Harriet It, Suith.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE REST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S cole brated Hair Dye sluces a color not to be distinguished from nature-rranted not to lujure the Hair in the least; remedic the III eff ets of had dyes, and invigorates the Hair fe ife. GRAY, RED, or BUSTY HAIR instantly turns ife. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR lastantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Soil by all Drugslets, &c.

For The Gennine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHE-LOR on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY No. SI Barelny Street, New York.

(Lute 233 Broadseny and 18 Bond street. juneswiy

NOTICE—\$50 REWARD,

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE
arrest and delivery to me of Goolsberry Davis. a deserter from Col. E. Hobson's 18th Kentucky Inflantry,
who, lu company with two other rebais, set fire to say
harm on the 3d of Decamber, 1861, at or near midnight,
destroying It entirely, with its contents, valued at
\$1.500. barn on the 31 or local section of the state of the state

Sheriff's Sale,
IN PURSUANCE TO AN ORDER OF THE JEF
ferson County Court, made on the 2nd day of here
tember, 1862, I will sell at the Courthouse door, In the
list of Louisville, on Monday, the 2d day of March
as the county of Louisville, on Monday, the 2d day of March
as the county of Louisville, on Monday, the 2d day of March
as the county of Louisville, on Monday, the 2d day of March
as the county of Louisville, on Monday, the 2d day of March
as the 2d day of Louisville, on the 2d day
for the county of the county

LYON'S KATHAIRON

THE GROVER & BAKER

Sewing Machine **EVERYWHERE TRIUMPHANT** 

the State Fairs last held in

Including every State Pair at which it has been exhibited in 1-63. The Work Made upon the Grover & Baker

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,

Taken Una sa Pani creek.
If miles south of Louwville, a mkowk
Make at Lie, shed, end a years uld ness
oping; value sta.

Green Dec. 23, 1:63, WM. SCOTT, J. P. J. C.

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE IT IS NOT A DYE,

But restores gray hair to its original color by supplying the capitlary tubes with natural sustenance impaired by age or discases. All instantaneous dues are computed of lesser canadic, destroying the vitainty and beauty of tha hair, and aford of illemselves no dressing. Heim-sirect's liminitable Coloring not only restores hair to uitable Coloring not only restructed by an easy process, but giv Luxuriant Beauty.

Lands for Sale in Missouri.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JUSEPH RALEM.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JUSEPH RALEM.

COMPANY offer for sale over 500,000 acres of the sale of the sale over 500,000 acres of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale over 500,000 acres from of purchase, with interest. At present the mark price of these honds is from 40 to 30 per cent fieldow price of the sale of the

which affords an extraordinary opportunity to-buy any of the Company's lands desired very much below real value.

A free trip ticket is given to land buyers, and they are charged only half freight on all building materials wanted from Hannibal for first improvements on land bought of the Ravitoud Company.

Inducements to emigrate to Northern Missouri, briefly stated, are as follows:

A utild, beathy climate; rich soil; cheap lands, the productions of which pay for them, expenses and improvements too, much within the soil; cheap lands, the productions of which pay for them, expenses and improvements too, much within the soil; cheap lands, the productions of which pay for them, expenses and improvements too, much within the soil; cheap lands, the provements too, much within the soil credit given; a larger variety of stap thousand critics, and to prefection, and within the soil of the

Molitimies, with practice of the larms are maps, can now secure with little money rich Larms are maps, can now secure with little money rich Larms are maps, which must rapidly increase in value, for themselves and their postarity.

Pamphlets, containing skeleton maps showing geographical position, railroad connections, and giving full information, railroad connections, and giving for ellist their friends to emigrate with them apply for all they want to circulate. Cooperation in the way will be of mutual advantage to I. JUNIAH HUNT, Land Commissioner, Hanniled, Missouri, d23 wf THERE ARE CONFINED IN THE JAIL of Warren county, Kentucky, as runaway slaves—DICK, says he belongs to Brown Frost, of Williamson caunty, Tennessee; is 5 feet 6 inches high, 20 years old, black, and will weigh about 20 pounds.

inches high, 20 years out, onack, and will weigh about 189 pounds.

Both, belonging to Wm. Norworthy, of Montgomery consity, Tenneusee; at out 3 feet 6 inches high, 40 years old, black, and will weigh about 5 feet 6 inches high, 40 years old, black, and will weigh about 5 feet 6 inches high, 40 years old, black, and will weigh about 5 feet 18 fee Tennessee; he is about 6 feet high, black, 23 years old, and will weigh about 140, pounds.

FELIX, belonging to James Boxdell, of Bedford county, Tennessee; he is about 22 years old, near 6 feet high, black, and will weigh about 181 pounds.

BILLY, belonging to Nancy Ray, of Fayetteville, and black, and will weigh about 180 pounds.

FRANK, belonging to Benry or Newton Khable, of Payetken county. Tennessee; he is about 5 feet 4 inches high, 22 years old, black, and will weigh about 180 pounds.

FRANK, belonging to Benry or Newton Khable, of Payetken county. Tennessee; he is about 5 feet 4 inches high, 22 years old, black, and will weigh about 150 pounds. of pounds.
CHARLEY, belonging to Wm. Ramsey, of Warren
outly, Tennosees, near McMinuville; he is about
ect 6 inches high, 16 years old, and will weigh about

county, Tennessee, near McMinwille; he is about 5 feet inches high, 16 years old, and will weigh about 100 pounds.

JDHN, belonging to Mrs. Lettery Fotesom, of Montgomery county, Tennessee; he is about 5 feet high, 25 years old, black, and will weigh about 160 or 170 pounds.

MARTIN, belonging to James S. Gaines, of Sumner county, Tennessee; he is are feet high, black, 25 or 30 years old, and will weigh about 150 or 160 pounds.

MARTINA, says she is free but has no papers to, show; from McMinnville, Tennessee; that is about 5 leet 3 inches high, 37 years old, black, and will weigh about 160 pounds.

CLURA, says she is free, but has no papers; cays she is from Mnfreessboro', Tennessee; 5 feet 3 inches high, 35 years old, black, and will weigh about 160 pounds.

RACHAEL, says she is free, but has no papers; cays she is from Mn bright ministio, 25 or 25 years old, and simple shoul 120 pounds.

MARANDA, says she is free, but has no papers; says she is from Mn bright ministio, 25 or 25 years old, and will weigh about 5 feet 3 inches high, 30 years old, black, and will weigh about 5 feet 3 inches high, 30 years old, black, and will weigh about 150 pounds.

JIM, belonging to Junes Strong, of Giles county, Tennessee; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 20 years old, black, and will weigh about 150 pounds.

JO MINER, says he is free, but has no papers; says he is from Wisconsin; copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high, seer in the pounds.

11 Nelsonging to Junes Strong, of Giles county, Tennessee; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 20 years old, black, and will weigh about 150 pounds.

11 NER, says he belongs to Dr. Leary, of Eigefield, Trunessee; 5 feet 7 inches high, sear on the left eteck, weighs about 120 pounds.

11 NER, says he belongs to Dr. Bowman, of Davidson tonuty Tenuessee; copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high, sear or mark on the left eteck, weighs about 120 pounds. pounds.
STEPHEN, belonging to Wm. Finger, of Warren county, Tennessee; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 20 years old, copper color, and will weigh about 150 DAVE, belonging to Benjamin Rogers, near Flo

Jailer of Warren county.

Taken up as Estray

BY L. M. PAYKE, LIVING NINE

united from the city of Louisville, on the

Nashville turnpipe

A DABK HAY HURSE, I bands high, having a
white erecent on his left side about 4 inches loug, all
four hoofs white, no brand visible, and y years old; a
praised at 75a by M. N. Reangh, Justice of the Peace
in and for the county of Jefferson, State of Kentucky,
A SURREL MARE, It's hards high, a white spot
on her forchoad, blemish in her left eye, and for a
years old; appraised at 29 by M. N. Reangh, Justice
of the Peace in and for said county,
A BLACK MARE MULE, It hands high and 6 years
old; appraised at 50 by M. N. Boungh, Justice of the
Peace in and for said county. old; appraised at 50 by M. N. Beaugh, Ju tice of the Peace in and for the Market A. M. R. LAKE SPOTTED COW. At LAKE ALL BEACK SPOTTED COW. At LAKE ALL BEACK SPOTTED COW. The Market Mar A MAN OF A THOUSAND

A Consumptive Cured.

R. H. JAMES, A RETHED PHYSICIAN OF great enginence, discovered, white in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Ashma, Brunchlist, Conglis, Colds, and General Deblity. The remedy was discovered by him when his only third and control of the Conference Wanted Immediately

BY GEO. MERITT, AT HIS PLACE user the Man's Like read, 4 mil south of Louisville, a BAY FILL. also a Livill Tolling D BY HORSE M. From the subscriber, a XXQRII gui X, 2t years of age (young-koking für his age), and about 4 feet 5 inches high. He was seen last in Louis-ville with Gen. Buell's army passing by tha nature of John Irving. I will pay \$100 for his delivery one or in jail in any part of this State so I may get alun again.

High Grove, spencer co., Ky.

RAN AWAY A NEGRO MAN WHO CALLS HIMSELF HARRISON BRUWN, and supposed to belong to the helrs of Joseph Brown, decensed, of Nel-son county, Ky.,: in about 5 feet 9 inches high. on house, was committee to in-builty as a runaway on the 27th day of The owner will come forward, prov-ay charges, or he will be dealt with ac-ids wiff 18 AAC LGV B, Janler.

carding to law to pay expenses.

MARTIN MAILEY, J. M. C.

Tompkinsville, Ky., Nov. 19-datawan ON THE 17TH DAY OF NOVEMBER. 1862, a negro man, calling himself HENRY, was committed to the Builtt county jail as a runa-

and BOB.

Sam is very black, about 60 years of are, nearly 6 feet high, rather spare, weight about 165 or 166 pounts) a wears a musiache and awalf gentee on his chin. He had on when committed white josse pontations, checked chico or gingham army shirt, and analysison, Calls himself Sam Sanders, and speaks can-

Boh le also black, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 8 lackes high, heavy set, and waighs about 13 pounds. He had on when committed from or butternst jeans pantalouns, crossbarred calico or gingham army ships, and army shoes. Calls himself Boh Barnett. Both say they are from Dyar county, Tensessee, and have been with the rebel army for the last nine months.

104 w/m Juster of Boone county, he will be not the same and the same ships and the same ships

BR. LA CROIX'S

Privata Madicai Treatise on the Physic-logical View of Marriage, 50 Pages and 130 Figs Plain and Colored Lithegraphs PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. TO SET Soul free of pustage to all parts of the Union. ON THE INFIRMITIES OF

ory, with melancholy, may be carred by the anthor's NEW PARIS AND LON BON TERATHENT.

We have recently devoted much of our time in VISITING THE EUROPEAN HOSPITALS, availing connelves of the knowledge and researches of the most skilled Physiciana and Surgeona in Burngs and on the continent—such men as CIVIALE, ELNOBER, RICARD, BRECHEFFACT, we work to made of RELEAUS, and the RELEAUS, and Wales, theiling in our route the principal hospitals in Paris, London, Rome, Venice, Vieuna, Presiden, Bertin, &c. We have been amply repaid by the additional knowledge we have acquired in the treatment of various diseases to which was have directed our attention. Those who place themselves ander our care will, whether male or female, now have the full sevent of the many NEW AND EFFICIENT REDRICHES which we are onabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured of the same zeal, assistanty, NECERUT, and contribute the Public Land Repartment of professional practice.

Medicines, with full directions, sent to any part of the

a out Phet orac estate in the control of the Chitches with full directions, sent to any part of Modeline and Chitches address and Chitches and Chital and Chitches and Chitches and Chitches and Chitches and Chital der the name of DR. LA CROIX.

### To lunner safety to all letters, simply address
"THE LA CRUIX MEDICAL INSTITUTE"

#### No. 34 Maiden Lane, Albany N. Y. NOTICE.

FIVE NEGRO MEN, SUPPOSED TO BE runaways, have been committed to the pail of liardin country between the let and 36 days of Novamber, 1-62.

A negro man, calling himself SAM STEVENSON, and says he belongs to James Slevenson, of Williamson, Tenn. He is about 5 fat 7 or 5 inches high, of dark complexion, weight about 150 pounds, alsent 30 years of age, rather heavy built, and has a small ear in his left temple.

A negro buy, calling himself WILLIAM, about 11 or 12 years old, dark copper color, of small stature, and says he belongs to Wun. Brown, Limabethioun, Hardin occurry, Ny.

A negro mer Hunter, Marchall county, Alabama, and the county, and anneed JOE HUNTER. Says he belowed to feet high, weight about 100 pounds, dark complexion, about 22 years old, and has two small earn in his left hand.

The other nearo man, named JOHN SUITE, says

about 6 feet high, weighs about 150 pounds, dark complexion, about 23 years old, and has two annal ecas in his left hand.

The other negro man, named JOHN SMITH, says he belongs to George W. Smith, of Holly Springs, Mise, is about 5 feet 6 to 7 inches high, weighs about to pounds, of very dark complexion, about 37 years old, and has a thin goutee on his chin.

The owners will come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or those ranaways will he dealt with according to law.

INAME LOVE, Jailee. Committed to Jail.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Hancock county, on the 20th day of October, 182, a runnawa dave, calling himself DICK, about 22 years (dt, black or copper color, acar over his left eye, weight about 15 pounds, 6 see high; asy a ho belongs to Frank Gurley, who resides in Modina county, Ahlasma.

And on the 9th inst, a negro man named BILLY, about 1 feet 5 or 6 inches high, heavy made, dark color, acar on his foreheast, about 158 the weight. He was from opposite Island No. 36 in the Missisph, and belonged to John McGavock.

Said negross, nuless they are called for and proven oursed to John McGavock.

Said negross, nuless they are called for and proven within six months, will be dealt with as the law directs.

WILLIAM COOK, all won Jailer of Hancock co., ky.

ed negroes were committed to the they will be disposed of as WM. T. SMITH, Jallor of Adair countys

NOTICE.

num dakwii

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF HART county, on the 25th of October, loss, an rundy state a hor online in himself WILLIAM, says he hadrongs to Dr. Williams A. Hunley, at light; is shout 16 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high; is about 13% nounds; has a spot of gray hadron this side of the forehead, william KNIGHT, J H. C. On the 7th day of Acq., but a were man, call-ing him-elf PATHICK HENRY, was committed

B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C. Hart co., Ky., Sept. 2-wif

ra was long of in the Mart empty last, or day of A ris, 1800, as a nutaway, a begge stilling himself DAVE, of copper color, about to inch a high, velighing about 100 or 150 and of fee 8 ey of bot hand ont off, and a nutaway about Sayahe belongs to A O. P. wner can come forward, prove property, pay, and take him, or he will be dealt with as the JOHN W. FITZPATRICK, Julier H. C.,